

W 5
100
B919p
1866



Buchanan

Diseases of Children

ARMY MEDICAL LIBRARY

FOUNDED 1836



WASHINGTON, D.C.



John Buchanan

A

PRACTICAL TREATISE

ON

THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

✓
BY JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY AND INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, AND CLINICAL LECTURER ON
DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA.

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF FAMILIES AND PHYSICIANS.

Surgeon General's Office
LIBRARY
2185-2
Washington, D.C.

PHILADELPHIA:
JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D., 227 NORTH TWELFTH STREET.
1866.

Annex

WS

100

B919p

1866

TO

THAT NOBLE FRIEND

OF MEDICAL REFORM,

GEORGE H. REOCH, Esq.,

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK,

BY HIS FRIEND,

THE AUTHOR.

INDEX.

	Page.		Page.
Acidities,.....	26	Gestures and Attitudes,.....	8
Accidents to Infants,.....	12	Hare-lip,.....	13
Alteratives,.....	11	Hydrorachitis,.....	13
Asphyxia,.....	19	Healthy Children,.....	14
Aphthæ,.....	30	Hic-coughs,.....	22
Asthma,.....	55	Hooping-cough,.....	51
Arterial Sedatives,.....	11	Hemorrhagia,.....	81
Baths,.....	11	Herpes,.....	81
Bronchitis,.....	54	Hydrocephalus,.....	86
Boils,.....	104	Hydrocele,.....	103
Bruises,.....	104	Introductory Remarks,.....	5
Bullea,.....	82	Infantile Therapeutics,.....	10
Burns,.....	103	Infantile Erysipelas,.....	22
Catarrh,.....	43	Infantile Leucorrhœa,.....	103
Circulation,.....	10	Inflammation Umbilicus,.....	13
Chilblains,.....	104	Intermittent Fever,.....	29
Cholera Infantum,.....	97	Influenza,.....	45
Chorea,.....	90	Impetigo,.....	82
Cleft Palate,.....	13	Ichthyosis,.....	84
Countenance,.....	7	Intestinal Worms,.....	100
Curvature of Spine,.....	14	Incontinence of Urine,.....	102
Club-foot,.....	14	Jaundice,.....	101
Cry,.....	9	Lepra,.....	84
Cutaneous Eruptions,.....	23	Laryngitis,.....	46
Colic,.....	26	Lichen,.....	83
Croup,.....	38	Leucorrhœa,.....	103
Convulsions,.....	37	Lock-jaw,.....	28
Coryza,.....	43	Management of Infants,.....	12
Consumption,.....	60	Malformations,.....	13
Congestion of Brain,.....	85	Mumps,.....	42
Diagnosis of Infantile Diseases,.....	7	Measles,.....	74
Discharges by Vomiting, &c.,.....	10	Marasmus,.....	98
Diaphoretics,.....	11	Maculea,.....	85
Disease,.....	15	Nephritis,.....	101
Diarrhœa,.....	28, 92	Otalgia,.....	65
Disease of the Heart,.....	63	Otitis,.....	65
Disease of the Ear,.....	64	Otorrhœa,.....	66
Disease of the Skin,.....	80	Ozæna,.....	45
Disease of the Nervous System,.....	85	Ophthalmia,.....	32
Dysentery,.....	94	Peculiarities of the Infant,.....	5
Erysipelas,.....	22	Peculiarities of Disease,.....	6
Emetics,.....	11	Purgatives,.....	11
Excoriations,.....	21	Prolapsus Ani,.....	32
Eruptive Fevers,.....	69	Purulent Ophthalmia,.....	32
Earache,.....	65	Parotitis,.....	42
Erythema,.....	80	Pharyngitis,.....	46
Eczema,.....	82	Putrid Sore Throat,.....	48
Epilepsy,.....	88		
Epistaxis,.....	104		
Frost Bite,.....	103		

	Page.		Page.
Pleurisy,.....	57	Scabies,.....	83
Pneumonia,.....	59	Squama,.....	84
Purpura,	81		
Pemphigus,.....	82	The Sleep,.....	9
Pustula,.....	82	The Cry,.....	9
Parasite,	82	The Mouth,.....	9
Papula,	83	The Skin,	9
Prurigo,.....	84	The Respiration,.....	10
Psoriasis,.....	84	The Circulation,.....	10
Pityriasis,	84	The Yellow Gum,.....	21
Paralysis,.....	92	Tabes Mesenterica,.....	98
Peritonitis,	99	Tubercula,.....	85
Phymosis,	102	Tongue-tie,.....	13
		Treatment of Disease,.....	17
Quinsy,.....	41	Tetanus,.....	28
		Teething,.....	34
Rickets,	13	Tonsillitis,	46
Retention of Meconium,.....	20	Tinea Jonsurans,	83
Ringworm,.....	83	Tinea Favosa,.....	83
Respiration,	10	Tinea Decalvans,.....	83
		Tinea Sycosis,.....	83
Sleep,.....	9		
Skin,.....	9	Ulcerations,.....	21
Sedatives,	11	Urticaria,.....	81
Stimulants,	12		
Swelling of Breasts,.....	13	Vomiting,.....	27
Stammering,.....	14	Vesicula,.....	81
Scrofula,	67		
Small Pox,	70	Weaning Brash,.....	36
Scarlatina,.....	76	Wry Neck,	14
Scurvy,.....	81		

A PRACTICAL TREATISE

ON THE

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

ONE of the greatest wants of the age is health—a sound mind in a sound body. Without it our national future, the future of families, of races, becomes more a matter of chance than a certainty. Physical degeneracy has blotted out many names from the face of the earth that ought to have been perpetuated to bliss and to take part in the civilization and progress of the world. Many a parent has brought into the world feeble children because the laws of life and growth were not understood. Many more have consigned their loved ones to an early grave, or had them afflicted with disease, feebleness and deformity, through a want of a knowledge of the natural laws of the body. It is a true maxim that a large and healthy population is the life and strength of a nation, as well as the source of its success in science, art, agriculture and commerce; and it is therefore a point of momentous importance, the securing to our children a perfect state of health. It is true that pure air, cleanliness, suitable clothing, plain natural food, will do much in preventing disease and prolonging life. It is also true that marriages of parents of like temperaments should never be consummated; neither should there be any incompatibility in ages, disposition or blood affinity. In order to do her duty to herself, to her country, a pregnant mother should sustain her health in its highest state of perfection. This she will accomplish by attention to diet, clothing, cleanliness, exercise and moral discipline.

The diet should be simple, light, nutritious, adapted to the requirements of the individual and the condition of the digestive organs. The clothing should be warm and comfortable, avoiding tight lacing, corsets and the like. Cleanliness is very conducive to health, but remarkably so during gestation. Tepid bathing or sponging is highly commendable. Exercise in the open air is the best and simplest means of promoting an easy delivery and regular bowels. Violent exercise should be avoided. Well ventilated rooms, so that pure air may at all times be breathed. Mental and bodily equilibrium are essential on the part of the mother to a perfect mental constitution, moral feelings and affections. Her mind should be calm, cheerful; all emotions, desires, should be regulated by intellectual occupation, a high sense of her social duties, and a trust in Him whose name is honored in his marvellous works. The mental condition of the mother stamps the character of the future man, the future mental condition of an immortal being; so that every precaution should be adopted to maintain the parent's body in a perfect state.

Peculiarities of the Infant.—Infancy may be said to extend from birth to about the second year, or completion of dentition, and childhood to the age of puberty. The general appearance of a new-born infant is as fol-

lows: it measures usually about twenty inches, and weighs about six pounds. The skin is very vascular, sensitive and delicate, of a deep red color. All the prominent parts of the body are well protected by fat and cellular tissue; the tendons and ligaments are imperfect; the muscles are soft and gelatinous. The bones are small, chiefly cartilaginous, deficient in earthy matter. The lower extremities are less developed than the upper: the pelvis is small, and looks contracted; the thorax small, flattened at its sides, prominent in front; the head and abdomen are disproportionably large compared with the rest of the body, and the size they attain in after life.

The digestive organs are perfectly adapted for producing rapid changes in the food introduced into them; indeed, they afford room for a continual supply of the materials for nourishment and growth. The mouth is beautifully adapted for extracting the food prepared by the mother, and conveying it to the pharynx. The stomach is small and long, which shows that it is not suited for receiving much food at a time, or for retaining it long. The intestines are smaller and shorter than in the adult; their peristaltic actions are very rapid, so that all excrementitious matters are quickly got rid of, the infant having an evacuation every five or six hours. The mucous membrane of the whole of the alimentary canal is thick, soft, villous, vascular, very sensitive, easily irritated by improper food. The salivary glands, the pancreas, the lacteal vessels, the mesenteric glands are largely developed; the kidneys are large, the supra-renal capsules of considerable size; the spleen is small; the liver very large, occupying one-third of the abdominal cavity, but becomes smaller by the changes that take place in its circulation. The respiratory organs undergo a great change; the lungs on being permeated by air become increased in size, light, vesicular in structure, and of a deep rose-red. The respirations are nearly double those of an adult. The action of the heart is quick, varying from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty beats in a minute. In looking at the nervous system, we find the brain large, soft, imperfect in structure, and weighing about ten ounces. The convolutions are imperfectly marked: intelligence is in direct proportion to their extent, while the cineritious portion scarcely differs in color from the medullary portion. The meninges are more vascular than in the adult. The structure of the spinal cord and nerves is more perfect than that of the brain; these parts being devoted to functions of sensation and voluntary motion. The organs of the external senses are all present at birth, and the nerves distributed to them are large.

Peculiarities of Disease in Children.—During childhood there is a predisposition to disease on account of the weakness of organization, the ease with which impressions are made, &c.; and disease at this period is very insidious, apt to run into organic change with tremendous rapidity. The activity of the vital forces, the rapidity of circulation, the abundant way in which blood is supplied to the various tissues, accounts for many of the inflammatory disorders, while the plasticity of the blood, with effusions and the great susceptibility of the nervous system, causes any affection to be keenly felt by the whole system. Hence the slightest illness or indisposition in a child should never be regarded with indifference. It is also true that this same activity of the vascular and nervous systems imparts an energetic reparative power upon the child, and essentially aids recovery from some severe affections which would prove fatal in advanced life.

The skin, the mucous membranes of the respiratory and digestive organs are the principal surfaces upon which morbid impressions are imprinted in

children. But although disease most frequently has its starting point there, it seldom remains confined to those parts, but is either reflected or propagated to distant parts. The skin being so very vascular, delicate, excitable, is rendered liable to irritating and dangerous disease, from the most simple rash to the most violent inflammation. Many of the skin diseases are due to a morbid state of the stomach, neglect of cleanliness, poisons, as we have in the eruptive fevers.

The mucous membrane of the larynx, trachea and bronchial tubes is liable to inflammation of various grades, mostly of an acute character. The gastro-intestinal mucous membrane is another frequent seat of disease in early life; and owing to the frequency of disease in these parts, and other causes, we have the circulation through the brain extremely readily deranged. Hence the frequency of congestion, inflammation, hydrocephalus and convulsions. The early development of the lymphatic system causes it readily to become the seat of the disease. Diseases of the urinary organs are not frequent nor severe.

The diseases of children present many interesting and remarkable features, the peculiarities decreasing as age advances. All affections of children, even the process of teething, are attended with fever of a remittent type, having exacerbations towards evening or during the night. Cutaneous diseases are very common during childhood. Next the mucous membranes are very apt to suffer

In all cases the direct cause of disease are nearly the same in all periods of life, though they act upon a child with greater severity than an adult. Errors in diet, impure air, inattention to cleanliness, intense heat, cold, damp, improper clothing, exposure to contagion, morbid poisons, excitements of the nervous system, dentition, presence of worms, accidents, &c. Again, many disorders that occur in early life may exist at birth; thus children are often born with syphilis, tuberculosis, scrofula, feeble vital power. The chief causes of death are teething, disease of the mesenteric glands, convulsions, disease of the brain, disease of the bowels, as cholera infantum.

Diagnosis of Infantile Disease.—It requires considerable tact to investigate the disorders of childhood; a correct diagnosis is essential to successful treatment. This can only be obtained by signs, which nothing but habit, experience and patience will enable us to interpret. The chief sources from which an intelligent practitioner derives his information, are the countenance, the gestures, attitude, the sleep, the cry, the mouth and breath, the respiration and circulation. Before noticing these separately, I would give the following rules to young practitioners, to be on their guard as to epidemics, which always vary in their intensity; to diseases of the nervous system, which are exceedingly dangerous; to give a very guarded opinion if there is any hereditary predisposition. Symptoms are often masked or complicated by the improper administration of purgatives by the mother or nurse. Always beware of giving up a child, for young children are extremely tenacious of life, and often rally from the most severe disorders; and they should never be regarded as hopeless till the vital spark has actually fled.

The countenance is the most interesting and intelligible page in the book of nature. In its *calm* and *smile* we read health, ease, happiness of mind and body. In *pain* and *suffering* we discover disease.

In general uneasiness, excitement and fever, the whole expression of the

countenance is altered; a flushed and heated condition, with occasional wrinkling of the features, being remarkable.

In affections of the brain and nervous system, the expression of the upper portion of the face—as the forehead, brows and eyes—is especially changed; the forehead contracted and heavy; the brows are knit, and the eyes wild and vacant, or fixed and staring.

Morbid conditions of the organs of respiration or circulation affect the features of the middle of the face; the nostrils in pneumonia are dilated, tips of cheek red; sharp dark circle round the mouth.

In disease of the abdominal viscera a peculiar expression is given to the cheeks, mouth and lips; the cheeks sallow, sunken; the mouth retracted or drawn, and the lips colorless. In affections of the brain the face is generally flushed, turgid and hot; the eyes are vacant or staring, the upper eyelid cannot be raised, the eye is half open; there may be squinting, contracted in the early stage, dilated as the disease advances. The upper lip is drawn firmly over the gums, and is of a livid hue, and convulsions of the features. The deformity of hydrocephalus can never be mistaken.

In diseases of the organs of respiration, dusky red appearance of the countenance, wide dilatation of the nostrils during each inspiration, and a strong contraction with each expiration; knitting of the eyebrows; lividity of the lips, which are open to facilitate respiration. If the breathing is much oppressed, and if the disease assumes a chronic form, the features will become emaciated, and present an appearance of decrepitude. The expression of countenance produced by disorders of the abdomen is very characteristic; the peculiar, peevish look, sharp features, sunken eyes, pallor, and dark color of the lips and skin surrounding the mouth. In gastro-intestinal inflammation the face becomes sallow, emaciated; the lips are stretched firmly on the gums, and are pale, dry, cracked; the chin projecting; the nose appearing swollen.

In chronic irritation of the bowels from worms, the nose and upper lip are tumid; the conjunctiva has a pearl-like look. In exhaustion from diarrhoea the face is alternately flushed and pale, hot and cold; in extreme cases pallid, cold, glistening; the eyelids half closed. In jaundice the countenance yellow. In measles the lachrymation, the redness of the eye, swelling of the eyelids can never be mistaken.

Gestures and Attitude.—The beginning of disease in a child is made apparent by inattention to surrounding objects, by their listlessness and dislike to movement. They then become restless, languid. Inflammatory pain may make a child very still. In abdominal inflammation the child lies quiet, the knees bent and drawn up, twisting about, uttering loud cries on the sudden accession of pain. Acute spasmodic pain induces immediate contraction of the whole muscles, and the infant starts in terror. In convulsions the head is drawn backwards, an arm becomes rigid, or a leg is drawn upwards, and the child cries violently from pain or fear; the breathing is spasmodically affected, the thumbs and fingers are drawn into the palms of the hands, the toes are firmly flexed downwards. In inflammation of the brain or its membranes, the hand is frequently raised to the head; attempts are made to tear off the cap, and performs other movements with the hands, while the head is rolled from side to side as it lies on the pillow. In disorders of the tongue or fauces, and during dentition, the child presses its fingers into the mouth, or seizes the nipple roughly and greedily, or rubs the gums with anything it can get hold of. In croup and other diseases

producing difficulty of breathing it pulls at the larynx, tries to compress it laterally, and by its cries, till placed in a sitting posture, indicates the seat of suffering. During dentition, or from irritation of the digestive canal, we have convulsive movements.

The Sleep.—The sleep of a healthy child is tranquil, deep, prolonged; its countenance is calm and happy; the breathing is slow and easy; its limbs relaxed; on awaking it is lively, and seeks the breast. In disease the rest is disturbed, broken; the respiration is loud, labored; the brow is contracted, or the mouth drawn; there is grinding of the teeth or gums; sudden startings; the child is fretful, peevish. Any irritation in the bowels or in the brain, or any pain, lessens the ability to rest. A strong indication of a tendency to convulsive disease is evidenced by a rigid extension of the limbs, with a turning inwards of the great toes and thumbs during sleep.

The Cry.—The first indication which an infant gives of life is to cry; and the more and lustily it does so, the better, since it proves that the most important vital organs are well formed, and the child is not deficient in health and vigor. But after a few hours of existence, the well cared for infant cries but little; the act of crying being reserved to express pain, distress, hunger. Great pain is generally productive of crying. In affections of the lungs the cry is more of a groan. In croup it is hoarse, muffled and crowing. In acute cerebral disease there is a single, sharp, powerful cry at distinct intervals. In diseases of the intestinal tract the cry is prolonged, low or moaning. The little patient does not shed tears until about the third month, because the functions of the lachrymal gland are not brought into action till that time. If a child shed tears in the act of crying, a favorable prognosis may be given; but if the eyes are dry, sunk in the orbits, great danger to life exists.

The Mouth and Breath.—In health, the mouth is moist and pale, the tongue smooth, and partially covered with a layer of whitish mucus, the gums red, the breath free from smell, or having only the odor of the mother's milk. This is altered by slight causes; the mouth may become hot, red and dry; the tongue loaded with a white, curdy matter, and the breath hot, sour or acid. This is the case in fevers, acute affections of the abdomen, in diseases of the alimentary canal, in painful dentition. In the eruptive fevers, the tongue often swells, becomes covered with a dark brown fur. In scarlatina, the tongue is loaded with a thick white fur, through which papilla project, but as the fur clears away it becomes clean, red, of a strawberry appearance. Aphthæ of the mouth, throat, tongue, are common in infants—due to improper food, impure air, irritation of dentition. The breath may be rendered fetid by attacks of fever, indigestion, gangrene of the gums and cheek, or ulcerations about the throat.

The Skin and its Temperature.—In a healthy child, the skin should be firm, elastic, smooth, of a rosy-flesh color, neither hot nor pale, moist and cool. A hot, dry skin is present in all febrile diseases; a cold, moist one in constitutional feebleness or prostration. Increased redness is indicative of inflammation or eruptive fevers; a pale, doughy skin warns us against scrofula or tuberculosis; intense blueness, to cyanosis, or some interference with the oxygenation of the blood; yellow skin to some affection of the liver; a dirty, sallow hue may be produced by diarrhœa. Rigors do not occur in young children, even suffering from malarial fever; the usual

symptoms being paleness of the face, decoloration of the lips, a bluish tint beneath the nails.

The Respiration.—An infant breathes instinctively, without method or regularity. All diseases of the air-passages are attended with noisy respiration and cough, which is hoarse and spasmodic in inflammation of the glottis; ringing in laryngitis; crowing in croup. In bronchitis, pleurisy and incipient pneumonia, the breathing is merely hurried, the cough hacking and dry, and unaccompanied with expectoration. As the inflammation increases the rapidity of the breathing becomes great, so that in pneumonia it is *panting*, at the same time rapid dilatation and contraction of the nostrils. In pleurisy the respiration is restrained; in peritonitis the inspirations are short, jerking, difficult.

The Circulation.—The heart's action is more variable in infancy than at any other period, and impressions of every kind quicken the pulsations. From a careful analysis the pulse ranges from 130 to 140.

Discharges by Vomiting and Stool.—Any disturbance of the process of digestion will induce sickness. Repeated vomiting may be due to improper food, to disease of the stomach or brain. Some of the eruptive fevers are ushered in by vomiting; so is cholera infantum. The paroxysms of whooping-cough are frequently terminated by a fit of vomiting. Expectoration from the bronchial-tubes are often ejected with the contents of the stomach.

In infancy evacuations from the bowels are more frequent than in after life. Diarrhœa is readily induced by excess or by improper articles of food, by irritation of dentition.

The first stools after birth—the meconium—are of a dark green or black color, very viscid. Subsequently they become of a brown or yellow hue, of a curdy consistence, and free from odor. Frothy, acid evacuations, of a pale green color, indicate some disorder of digestion. Discharges of slimy mucus are common during dentition, or when worms are present in the intestines. Thin, fetid, dark-brown stools indicate chronic diarrhœa; and a dark green color of the discharges indicate disease of the stomach and intestines. Constipation is not common, and when it does prevail it is usually due to some derangement of the liver, preventing the free secretion of bile.

INFANTILE THERAPEUTICS.

The great aim and object of the physician is to relieve pain and suffering, and aid nature in the cure of disease. Too much attention, therefore, cannot be paid to the means at his control, the remedies he employs. It is a noteworthy fact that many of the diseases of early life may be effectually arrested by very simple treatment; that drugs are frequently unnecessary, and what are used should be those whose composition, effects and modes of action are thoroughly and positively known. In administering any remedy, it should be in as small bulk as possible, and in a liquid form; and it should be made as palatable as possible. A judicious and well educated practitioner will pay regard to the mode of accession, the supposed cause, duration of the symptoms, the general aspect, nutrition, vital constitution and *peculiar temperament* of the little sufferer; to the condition of hygiene by which it is surrounded; the nature and type of the diseases prevalent at the time. He will watch the progress of the disorder; he will be careful not to attribute too much to the action of medicines, for they may not have been administered, or they may be inert or useless. As to the dose, in all

cases it should be sufficient for the object to be attained; positive medication should be the rule; no tampering with infinitesimal or dynamic of the ignorant or ridiculous. The infant should be well and properly nourished at short intervals; no lowering or depleting remedies should be used; give nourishment, drinks, cold drinks; augment the secretion of the kidneys; promote exhalation by the skin and lungs, and above all see to cleanliness, fresh air. Never expect to cure in a close, over-crowded, ill-ventilated apartment; it is an impossibility.

Baths.—All forms of baths may be employed with the greatest advantage in the diseases of infants and children. Bathing subdues irritation, allays pain, lessens fever, or equalizes, promotes perspiration, and induces sleep. The best temperature is about 95° Fahr. and the child should remain in the bath from five to fifteen minutes, according to its age, and should be quickly and carefully dried and put to bed. The diseases in which the warm bath is indicated, are convulsions, cutaneous disease, eruptive fevers, dropsy, scarlet fever, and all inflammatory and febrile complaints. The vapor bath is more derivative to the surface, more diaphoretic, more lowering, valuable employed in scaly eruptions, in rheumatism. The heat of the vapor should be about 100° Fahr. Medicated baths consist of water impregnated with medicinal agents. The warm artificial salt-water bath is good for promoting tone and vigor to the system,—made simply by dissolving common table salt in warm water. Alkaline baths stimulate the skin, promote the functions of absorption and secretion. Sulphurous baths, made by adding sulphuret of potassium to water—powerfully stimulant and alterative—valuable in scabies, psoriasis and lepra, and in nervous disease. Iodine baths are usually prepared by adding ten grains of iodine, thirty grains of iodide potassium to a gallon of water. Nitromuriatic acid baths, ferruginous baths, bitter baths, tan baths, are all excellent. The cold bath is a powerful stimulant, tonic, of great efficacy. Sea bathing, shower bathing, cold sponging, cold effusion, are applicable to various forms of disease.

Arterial Sedatives are of great value in the treatment of all diseases where the nervous or vascular system is unduly excited: as aconite, veratrum, asclepin, &c.

Purgatives.—To cause alvine evacuations, increasing the action of the intestines, promoting secretions from the mucous lining, we have some excellent cathartics, as euonymin, juglandin, leptandrin, rhein, &c.

Emetics.—Infants vomit very freely—more easily than adults, because their stomachs are elongated, closely resemble the intestines in form. This wise provision enables the infant to readily get rid of the contents of the stomach. The best are ipecacuanha, lobelia, sanguinaria.

Diaphoretics and Expectorants, as ipec, lobelia, asclepin, senega, squills, are valuable.

Sedatives and Narcotics.—This class of remedies are peculiarly indicated in all diseases of children, for the purpose of allaying pain, morbid sensibility, regulating the organs of circulation; for this purpose hyoseyamin, cypripedin, opium, aconite, asclepin, digitalis; and in obstinate convulsions, ether and chloroform. The rule in all cases is, let the little sufferer have sleep by some means.

Alteratives.—This class of remedies for promoting secretion and exhalation are often indicated. All glandular enlargements, indurations, thickenings, growths of various kinds, are removed by this class of remedies.

Among our best we may mention irisin, menispermis, phytolacea, rumin, stillingin.

Stimulants and Tonics.—Tonics are agents which gradually and insensibly increase the tone and power of the system. Stimulants rapidly excite action, without increasing the real strength. Tonics give power to the nervous system to generate or secrete nervous influence, by which the whole fabric is strengthened. Stimulants give rise to excitement, act indirectly as tonics; they are divided into two classes, specific and diffusible. Our best tonics are bark, hydrastin, populin, goldthread; our best stimulants are xanthoxilin, ammonia, brandy, capsicum, &c.

Management of Infants at Birth.—The most striking picture of perfect helplessness that can be imagined, is that of an infant at birth; for if assistance is not speedily afforded it will perish. The first thing to be attended is the umbilical cord, which should be tied about an inch from the abdomen; then the mucus should be removed from the mouth and ears; and it should be carefully examined to see that it is a perfect child. After the function of respiration is established, the infant should be well protected from cold, and then washed and comfortably clothed. Then, the first food of the infant should be the mother's milk—that which nature has provided—a perfect combination for the due elaboration of every tissue in the body. There can be no doubt but that this is the proper aliment for infants, and the sooner the child is put to the breast the better. The early nursing of the child is of great importance, as it gives a proper form to the nipple, facilitates the flow of milk; the irritation also of the breasts tends, by reflex action, to contract the uterus, and thus diminish the risk of secondary hemorrhage.

The child should be weaned between the ninth and twelfth month, when the teeth, development and muscularity of the stomach indicates that a more solid diet is required. The change should not be made abruptly; and hence the propriety of giving a little supplementary food, as Leibig's food, arrow-root, beef tea. By adopting this course, the child will be prepared for the change, while the mother's milk gradually diminishes as the demand for it lessens.

Cleanliness is of the utmost importance to every healthy child. Hence, every care must be taken, by frequent and thorough ablutions, gentle frictions, and clean, soft clothing to maintain the healthy action of the cutaneous surface. The best plan is to bathe the infant morning and night: the whole body should be immersed into a tub or basin of warm water—say at 90° to 96° Fahr.; it should be well rubbed with a soft sponge and glycerine soap. After bathing for five minutes or so, it should be taken out, quickly and thoroughly dried, and have well aired clothing put on. Tepid bathing for infants is preferred.

About the fourth month, a child should have sufficient exercise in the open air, be occasionally placed in a sitting position, and allowed to roll and kick at its pleasure. All these movements not only afford amusement, but act beneficially by calling the different muscles of the body into action, and so increase their strength. A child should be exercised during the day so that it may enjoy undisturbed repose at night. Sports, amusements, &c., are most appropriate during the day.

Accidents to New-born Infants.—Inflammation of the umbilicus. The separation of the umbilical cord is usually completed about the third or fourth day after birth. When the separation is favorable, a slight oozing

of serum may take place, and the part will be healed. But it may happen that instead of cicatrization following, the umbilicus becomes inflamed and ulcerated; suppuration takes place, and very serious hemorrhage may occur. When there is merely a slight inflammation or ulceration, great cleanliness and the washing with a lotion of permanganate of potash, and keeping the same applied, or a lotion of hydrastis; but if there is great hemorrhage, a saturated solution of the perchloride of iron, with moderate pressure, usually succeeds.

Swelling of the Breasts.—A painful swelling of the breasts sometimes takes place a few days after birth, which generally disappears spontaneously, without giving rise to much trouble. The best application is a spiritous lotion, or the muriate of ammonia \mathfrak{z} i., aqua dest., \mathfrak{z} iii.—*M.*, kept constantly applied.

Malformation.—From certain unknown causes the fetus is now and again met with deformed, defective or mutilated. The various rare malformations it is unnecessary for us to mention in this brief treatise.

Tongue-tie.—The tongue may be unnaturally adherent to the sides or to the under surface of the mouth, so that nursing may be prevented. The adhesions must be cautiously divided with a bistoury, and the bleeding controlled by the perchloride of iron. Genuine tongue-tie is where the bridle of the tongue is so short as to reach nearly to its tip, and interfere with its motions. This can only be remedied by dividing the edge of the frenum with a pair of blunt scissors.

Hare-lip.—The simplest degree of this deformity is simple hare-lip, in which the lip is fissured only on one side; it may be complicated, with partial or complete fissure of the palate. The greatest malformation of this kind is double hare-lip, with fissured palate. The arrest of development occurs only in the upper lip; the fissure never occurs in the mesial line, but always under one or both nostrils, and the deformity may vary from a notch to a complete fissure, extending close into the nostril. The only point of interest is the treatment. The operation for the relief of this difficulty should be performed immediately after birth. The edges should be well pared, and hare-lip pins inserted, two-thirds the thickness of the lip, from its anterior face. A sufficient number of pins should be used, and the figure eight, with repeated turns of lead wire over each, should be resorted to in preference to silk.

Cleft Palate.—Hare-lip is frequently accompanied with fissure in the roof of the mouth; yet the latter often exists alone. The best mode of operating consists in paring the edges, in applying the lead shield and button-hole suture. Nearly all cases that I have treated with this have been successful.

Hydrorachitis, fissure of the spinal column and dropsy of the spinal medulla, are usually connected together. The less the tumor is interfered with the better. Various other congenital malformations might be spoken of, but as they are rare, it is needless to speak of them, as each case requires to be treated upon general principles. In addition to a large list of congenital malformations, we have also a long list of non-congenital deformities which are peculiar to children.

Rickets.—This is one of the most common. It is characterized by debility, emaciation, impaired assimilation, softening of the osseous framework, so that the natural shape becomes altered, either from the superincumbent weight of the body or from muscular contraction. It is essentially a disease

of infancy, and common among the poor, who have insufficient and improper food, who breathe impure air. The children of parents who are themselves weakened by sexual excesses or impaired by syphilis, or tainted with struma.

In treatment, the greatest good will be obtained from thorough hygiene, generous diet, suitable clothing, baths daily, medicated with salt or iron, internally iron, cinchona, hydrastin, phosphorus, phosphate of lime, hypophosphate, cod-liver oil. The greatest benefit will be derived from perfect rest and passive exercise in the open air. The bowels should be regulated with rhen, leptandrin; and sedatives should be given to give the patient comfortable rest. The employment of articles suitable to build up the bony system.

Curvature of the Spine is met with under several varieties: as lateral curvature, posterior and anterior curvature. In the treatment, the most important points to keep in mind are these: to maintain the health at the highest point by the best of diet, tonics, iron, cod-liver oil, the phosphates, and to strengthen the muscles and ligaments which act on the vertebra by frictions, shampooing, gymnastic exercises of various kinds. Forbid the use of articles of dress which prevent the free play of the muscles, and remove from the spinal column any superincumbent weight, by keeping the patient, when not exercising, on a hair mattress in the horizontal position. This is of vital importance.

Torticollis.—Wry-neck is characterized by an inclination and rotation of the head to one side. Anything that disturbs the equilibrium may be a cause. The treatment must be modified to the cause, if due to a defect in the nervous apparatus. Counter-irritation to the spine, subcutaneous injections of strychnine; internally, such remedies as iron, nux, rhus radicans, phosphorus; and, if all fail, division of the sterno-mastoid muscle is often successful.

Club-foot.—The various varieties may often be successfully treated without division of the tendons, by frictions, baths, splints and removing the cause. But if all means fail, sub-cutaneous tenotomy should be resorted to.

Impediments of Speech.—Stammering, in nearly all cases, is a nervous affection—a functional disorder; for, in the worst cases, the vocal apparatus is perfect. It may be congenital; very apt, however, to follow an eruptive fever or severe illness. The treatment consists chiefly in the use of nerve tonics; the general health should be attended to; raise it above the normal standard; make the child speak distinctly and slowly. Let him fill the chest well before he tries to articulate the first word, and then slowly enunciate one word after another. If unable to do this, let him beat time for every word he utters in talking or reading. A persistent course of measuring the words until the stammerer can read and talk straight forward for an hour, will overcome the habit. The medical treatment must be directed to the peculiarities of the case by nux, belladonna, scutellarin.

HOW ARE WE TO HAVE HEALTHY CHILDREN?

At the moment of impregnation, both parents, to a certain extent, transmit their qualities to the offspring; but either may transmit to a greater or less degree their constitutional peculiarities—thus occasioning the greater or less resemblance to one or the other parent. But, from the moment of conception until birth, and even during lactation, the influences of the mother are constant. Anything that affects her, injuriously or depressingly,

to some extent damages the child. Let the mother partake of gross food, and in all probability the child will be scrofulous. If she is of a sedentary habit, it will be weak and flabby; if she has been dosed with mercury or antimony, it will have a disposition to tuberculosis; if she has been dosed with certain medicines, each and all will modify the constitution of the child. And so with mental influences. A fit of passion, a misfortune, an unhappy home or unkind husband, are each and all causes of abnormal condition on the part of the mother, and consequent deterioration on the part of the child. The rule then is, if we want healthy children, we must keep the mother happy and comfortable.

To have healthy children, the parents should have inherited or developed a good organization; they must be living healthy lives and observing all the conditions of health.

A most important condition to our having healthy children, is to give them pure air to breathe. Respiration is the first act of independent life; air is a vital necessity. Shut a child up in a close room, every breath he takes changes the quality of the atmosphere; it loses oxygen, and becomes loaded with carbonic acid and excretory emanations from skin and lungs, and becomes a deadly poison. Pure air is absolutely essential to the blood, to the whole vital organism.

Next to air comes exercise—the activity of every organ and function. There is not a muscle, nor organ, nor faculty, nor passion, that was not made for use. Exercise is necessary to development—an important condition of health. Perfect health demands the regular performance of all the organic and animal functions, secretions, excretions, and all muscular, nervous, intellectual, moral and passional activities. It *demand*s for the whole skin the cleanliness of daily bathing, without which its functions are not well performed; it *demand*s a temperature neither so warm as to debilitate, nor so cold as to chill and stupefy; and for this purpose the clothing should be comfortable, not to impede *motion*, *aeration* or *perspiration*.

Another requisite to the raising of healthy children is clean, comfortable, easy clothing, perfect freedom for exercise. Rest and sleep are important. The whole organism demand rest and restoration—absolute repose. The brain must rest; its nutrition demands it. The child, with its dawning intelligence, sleeps nearly all the time. Nothing exhausts and prostrates quicker than the want of sleep. In childhood and youth, ten to twelve hours of the twenty-four should be devoted to sleep. In maturity, eight hours is sufficient, and in old age we do with less.

DISEASE.

Disease may be defined as any deviation from health in function or structure, a disorder of any state of a living body, in which the natural functions of some organs are interrupted or disturbed; or, in other words, disease is any deviation from health. All disease in a child consists in a lack of nervous energy, or the presence of morbid matter in the system, or both combined. In either case it may be hereditary or acquired, general or local, acute or chronic, mild or malignant. The causes of disease are very evident. But this is a subject we do not mean to discuss. But we would rather ask what does the Eclectic Medical Profession possess in the way of curative agents?

We believe that prevention is better than cure, and that diseases can be prevented by keeping the child in all the conditions that are indispensable

to health; by avoiding all causes, by avoiding all excess, all means of exhaustion.

The cure of disease is not accomplished by medicine—it is aided by it. Nature does her own work. It is the power of life that builds and moulds the child; it is the vital principle that first forms the body, and presides over its processes, which struggles against disease, overcomes it, and throws it off from the system. Medicine cannot accomplish such a work as this. We can aid nature; and when the vital force is sufficient, nature effects a cure. If the disease is more than the vital force can overcome, properly aided with good remedies, the patient dies. But the great fault of Allopathic and Homœopathic medication is, that they attack the disease by a violent or mild assault upon nature; they weaken the vital energy, whether they desire the primary or secondary action of their poisons; they change the aspect of the scene, and nature sinks under the united attack.

The Eclectic physician, who regards disease as a salutary effort, endeavors to aid nature in her efforts by a class of vegetable remedies which are positive in their action, believing that most diseases are got rid of by some sharp crisis. It is a well attested fact that nearly all cases of disease will recover if the effort of nature is properly aided. The mortality of all diseases is increased by Allopathic medication, and the patient is often left to die by the imbecility, humbug and do-nothing of Homœopathy.

Our readers will in the present work find allusion to our concentrated vegetable remedies; and we would say that none are reliable so far but those manufactured by B. Keith & Co., New York.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Very great attention and long experience are required to treat the diseases of infants judiciously and successfully; close, rigid and repeated observation being the principal means of supplying the want of that kind of assistance which the personal information of adult patients usually affords. The disorders of early infancy are, however, more obvious than has been generally supposed: their number is comparatively small, their causes are uniform, and the treatment of most of them is simple and pretty certain.

Improper food, confined or unwholesome air, the want of exercise and cleanliness, difficult dentition, and unhealthiness of the parents, are the most general causes of the diseases of infants. Others have been enumerated by writers, such as general laxity, the greater irritability of their nervous system, and the delicacy of their muscular fibres, which may be considered as so many predisposing causes.

The symptoms of the first diseases of infants are chiefly retention and excretion, sour eructations, sickness, vomitings, purgings, restlessness, crying, wakefulness, heaviness, loathing of food, contractions and sharpness of the features, blueness about the mouth, turning up of the eyes, sudden startings from sleep, thirst, heat, the manner of breathing and of crying, retraction of the limbs, hardness and distension of the abdomen, and pustules or eruptions, external or internal. To these may be added the openness or firmness of the fontanelles and of the sutures, the strength and conformation of the bones, and the relaxation or contraction of the skin in general, and of the scrotum in particular. As a means of diagnosis, the pulse and urine are less certain marks in the greater number of their complaints than they are in older children.

Having thus briefly noticed the causes and symptoms of infantile diseases in general, we shall proceed to consider each separately.

As it is always more desirable, so far as we are able, to prevent diseases rather than to cure them, and to obviate the causes rather than to remove the effects, I beg leave to intrude on the reader's time for a few minutes previous to beginning the treatment of diseases peculiar to children, to offer a few observations on the diet and proper management of young children.

During the early months of a child's life, the milk of its mother is unquestionably to be preferred to every kind of nourishment, and even to the milk of another woman, provided the parent is in good health, and labors under no constitutional taint. As a general rule, it is bad for the nursing mother to take food of a liquid character in order to create milk. If a deficiency of the natural secretion exists, it is usually more conve-

nient, and at times absolutely necessary, to bring up the child partly by feeding it; we should, however, be careful to regulate the diet both with regard to quality and quantity, that its stomach may neither be disordered with what is improper, nor be oppressed with excess. The food that is prepared by art, should be thin and liquid, and made fresh every day, unless it be some special article, like Leibig's food for children. It should be given to the infant frequently, a little at a time, and at proper intervals, and not be crammed down its throat as often as it awakes from sleep, or cries, as is the custom with many nurses. Instead of a spoon, a nursing bottle may be used. This gives occasion to some little exertion in nursing, an imitation of nature, and is, moreover, attended with the advantage that the infant will not be gorged, or induced to take more than it really wants.

At first it will be sufficient to give infants occasionally, along with the breast, a little milk and water, warmed to the temperature of the mother's milk, with a very small proportion of sugar; or we may substitute Leibig's food for children, which may be occasionally changed for their pap made with bread or crackers, with a due proportion of fresh milk; but all these should be passed through a sieve, to insure their being thin and smooth.

At the end of six or seven months, the diet may be made a little stronger, consisting of plain chicken or mutton broth, or beef essence, and occasionally some light pudding may be allowed. About the ninth or tenth month, a small portion of animal food which is easy of digestion may be given, particularly if nature has pointed out its propriety by early dentition.

If teething commence soon, and goes on well, the child should be weaned about the fifteenth month; but if dentition is late, or accompanied with much irritation, it may continue at the breast for eighteen months, provided the health of the mother will admit of it, or that she is not again pregnant. If such an event occurs, the child should be instantly weaned; and, indeed, no mother should have her menses upon her during the period of lactation, being impoverishing to the milk, and a fruitful source of scrofula and consumption. When the child is weaned, any kind of light plain animal food may be allowed it at least once a day, with a due proportion of vegetables, consisting chiefly of farinaceous articles, rice flour, sago, &c. The best drink is plain water.

The practice of binding infants with many bandages is judiciously laid aside; hence deformity, as a consequence of dressing or clothing children improperly, is rarely to be met with. The rule to be observed with respect to certain articles of dress ought to be, that a child have no more clothes than are necessary to keep it warm, that they sit easy and loose on its body, and that they be changed frequently, especially if wet or soiled. Dirty clothes not only irritate and fret the tender skin of infants, but give them an unpleasant odor, and are apt to produce cutaneous disorders, if not vermin; whereas cleanliness, assisted by gentle friction with the hand over every part of the body morning and evening, together with proper ablutions with tepid water, even cold water, tends greatly to preserve the health of the child, and promotes perspiration and comfort.

In dressing the infant, if the mother observes the skin anywhere chafed, after washing the parts, and drying them well, let her apply a little pulverized starch, in which is incorporated some hydrastin; but if much galled, which sometimes happens at the time of teething, particularly in

very fat children, from the heat and sharpness of the urine, let her expose the parts to the air, and occasionally bathe them with common water impregnated with a little tincture of hydrastis or tincture of galls.

A young child should be amused a good deal during the day, and not suffered to sleep during that time, so that it may get the more rest by night. It should be early accustomed to be in the open air, for vigor of body conduces to that of the mind; and as it is incapable of exercise of itself, it should be the special business of the nurse or mother to see that it gets sufficient exercise from time to time. If it be the summer season, bathing the child frequently in cold water will tend very much to strengthen and invigorate it. The chamber that is appropriated for the nursery should be roomy, and it ought to be kept remarkably clean, sweet, and, above all, properly ventilated.

ASPHYXIA.

The apparent cessation of life in a new-born infant may be due to various causes, such as inherent weakness of the vital powers, peculiar conformation, collections of glairy matter in the vesicles of the lungs, the introduction of a quantity of the amnii into the trachea, and a congestion of blood in the lungs, arising either from the neck of the child being tightly encircled by the os uteri, or vulva, or navel string, or from its being long detained in the passage, from pressure on the cord in breach presentations, or where the cord is prolapsed, and various other causes.

When universal weakness of the vital powers seems to be the cause, we must be cautious not to suffer any effusion of blood from the umbilical cord. The communication between the child and the mother should be kept up as long as possible; for which reason we should avoid any violent pulling at the cord, that the placenta may not be too soon detached; and we should also not be in a hurry to apply a ligature.

It not unfrequently happens, after a tedious labor, that the child is so weak and faint as to show little or no signs of life. In such cases, after cleansing it thoroughly, and wrapping it in flannel, we should stimulate it slightly by rubbing its chest and spine with diluted tincture of capsicum. If this fails to excite the languid circulation, we should resort to artificial respiration, by introducing a pipe or catheter into the mouth, and thereby endeavor to inflate the lungs; which plan, if tried, ought to be persevered with for a considerable length of time, as we have every reason to suppose that many children might be saved were such means actively adopted and thoroughly applied. Brisk friction in a warm room, blowing in the child's face, stimulating the intestinal muscles to contraction, by sprinkling alternately hot and cold water on the child's thorax, so that air may rush in by the glottis, may also be tried. Besides inflating the lungs and pursuing the other steps that have been mentioned, care should be taken that the child does not lose its heat; for which reason it is advisable to put it into a bath of warm water, and while this is preparing, it may be enveloped in warmed flannel or rubbed with tinct. capsicum and whiskey. If there is an electro-galvanic apparatus convenient, it should be immediately applied by placing one pole on the pit of the stomach, the other on the spine; this remedy proves a very valuable auxiliary in many cases of asphyxia. As soon as the respiration is thoroughly established, I recommend a few drops of brandy, in simple syrup, as the best remedy, repeated as occasion demands.

Where a portion of the liquor amnii gets into the trachea, and produces asphyxia, or the mouth of the infant is discovered to be filled with a glairy matter, rendering the respiration difficult, sonorous and rattling, we must not only wash out the throat of the child, but also place it in an attitude which will facilitate the discharge of the liquor. Having done this, we must endeavor to reanimate the infant by inflating the lungs, and then pressing out the air, imitating in this way for a considerable time natural respiration.

If a congestion of blood in the lungs, from the causes before mentioned, has occasioned the suspension of life, the most proper step to be pursued will be to suffer a small quantity of blood to be lost from the end of the divided cord, and the immersion of the limbs in a warm mustard bath, friction to the surface, &c. The same treatment will be advisable after a tedious labor, where there is much stupor present, in order to lessen the determination of blood to the head.

Medical practitioners are often called upon to give evidence before a court of justice in cases of supposed infanticide; it seems proper to mention that much careful observation is required to discriminate between a child that is still-born and one that has lived only a short space of time after its birth. Various appearances also, both internal and external, may be mistaken for marks of violence. Even the swimming of the lungs in water, a test on which much reliance is placed, is found on many occasions to be fallacious; for they will float in consequence of a putrefactive process having commenced, as well as when filled with air by respiration.

It may also happen that an unmarried woman, on arriving at the full period, and having concealed her condition, may be taken ill alone, and be delivered of a live child; but that either from syncope ensuing speedily, or from her taking a convulsion, or being deprived of reason from a distracted state of mind, or owing to a sense of the shame attached to her condition, may be so overcome as to be rendered incapable of assisting the infant, whereby it may suffer suffocation under the bed-clothes. In other instances it may happen that although the child is born alive, still, from some injury in the birth, its universal weakness, or some other obscure cause, it may soon cease to breathe, without receiving any intentional injury from its mother. No doubt occurrences of this nature do sometimes take place, and they clearly point out the impropriety of placing any reliance on the floating of the lungs in water as a test of infanticide.

Justice undoubtedly requires from every medical practitioner that his evidence before a coroner or jury should be regulated by truth; but humanity and mercy dictate to them that he ought to have the fullest assurances of guilt before he gives an opinion that may deprive a fellow creature of liberty. He should always remember that it is better that many guilty escape punishment than that one innocent suffer.

RETENTION OF THE MECONIUM.

A dark colored viscid matter, known by the name of meconium, is retained in the bowels of all infants at their birth, and is usually discharged during the two or three first days, in consequence of the milk of the mother, which is first secreted, being somewhat of an aperient nature.

In general this will be sufficient to bring off the meconium; but if it fails to do so in the course of a day or two, the aid of medicine is neces-

sary, and the best we can employ is a teaspoonful of castor oil, or a grain of leptandrin in a little syrup, or a solution of manna in water, or equal parts of oil of almonds and syrup. If these do not act quickly an enema of gruel with leptandrin and olive oil may be thrown up into the intestines.

The custom of drenching children with some drug or other the very moment they are born, whether requisite or not, with the view of carrying off the meconium, is highly reprehensible, for in most cases the milk of the mother will of itself be amply sufficient.

THE YELLOW GUM.

This is a species of jaundice which affects many children at or soon after birth, and which usually continues for some days. It has generally been supposed to arise from an obstruction of the biliary ducts forcing the bile back upon the liver, from the meconium impacted in the intestines, or from mucus or viscid matter clogging the ductus communis.

The effects produced by it are languor, indolence, a yellow tinge of the skin, bilious urine, and a tendency to sleep, which is sometimes fatal, where the child is prevented from nursing.

Treatment.—For the most part the disease is easily removed by clearing the intestines by some mild laxative, such as castor oil, or the neutralizing cordial, or a half a grain of leptandrin triturated in liquorice, where the mother's milk does not of itself prove sufficiently aperient.

In bad cases, it may be due to viscid matter obstructing the gall ducts. In these cases a gentle emetic of a few drops of the wine of lobelia or ipec., followed with the leptandrin; should the yellowness continue after these means have been adopted, the emetic as well as the leptandrin might be repeated, with the addition of a half a grain of euonymin. Where these means are not resorted to, the yellowness may continue for nearly a month, accompanied with languor and other symptoms of debility.

We now and then meet with cases where infants are affected with the true jaundice, distinguished by the skin being everywhere discolored, as well as the white of the eyes. In some cases this appearance is of little importance, scarcely requiring any particular medical aid, and disappearing spontaneously; but in other cases the infant suffers much. In these cases much good is derived from the use of leptandrin and euonymin, three times daily, besides employing frictions to the abdomen, as well as a bath twice daily, acidulated with nitro-muriatic acid. If the case does not promptly yield we should resort to stillingin or irisin with euonymin triturated with bicarbonate of soda.

EXCORIATIONS AND ULCERATIONS.

From a neglect of proper cleanliness, children are very apt to become chafed in the wrinkles of the neck, behind the ears, in the groin, and around the arms. To prevent occurrences of this nature, it is proper to bathe the excoriated parts, twice or thrice daily, with a little warm milk and water, or an infusion of witch hazel, or hydrastis, or sumach, and afterwards sprinkle them with pulverized starch, laying over all a bit of scorched linen rag. When the excoriation is very considerable, a wash, composed of sulphate of zinc, two to five grains to an ounce of water, or borax and hydrastin, in solution, may be used. A little of the cerate of baptisin may be used as a dressing. In obviating excoriations, it should

be our aim to dry up all discharges behind the ears in infants, as no bad consequence can occur if we attend to the secretions, having them active.

In children of a serofulous diathesis, and particularly about the time of teething, a species of excoriations, extending from the ears low down in the neck, is apt to take place, which degenerates into large deep sores, with a tendency to spread. In these cases I have found a fomentation of Peruvian bark, with the same remedy internally, of great value. I have also derived great benefit from the muriate of hydrastin, in solution, borax and hamamelin are excellent. If these ulcerations are painful, fomentations of poppy heads, boiled in milk, will be likely to prove useful. If they show no disposition to heal after such treatment, then the sulphate of zinc may be made use of, and this may be laid on, morning and night, on a bit of soft linen or fine lint.

If it seems intractable, an alterative course is highly essential, nay, important. The administration of such remedies as our stillingia alt., a few drops in a little syrup, three or four times daily, or small doses of the muriate of platinum, or alnuin, corydalin and irisin.

HIC-COUGHES.

Some infants are much incommoded by hic-coughs, and they arise probably from acidity in the stomach, or from some nervous irritation.

If due to acidity, the neutralizing mixture will prove at once beneficial, a few drops of lime water in milk, or a grain of the sulphate of soda, in solution, or some alkali. If due to nervous irritation, a drop or two of the oil of xanthoxylum in sugar, or a drop of tinct. aconite in water, or a few drops of the aromatic spirits of ammonia, or a drop or two of pargoric, or a teaspoonful of some aromatic tea, as catnip, caraway, &c. In some instances, a little plain vinegar proves an effectual remedy. Where it is severe or returns frequently it is advisable to apply some stimulating agent to the stomach, such as soap liniment to which has been added a few drops of the tincture of opium. I have also found a drop or two of the wine of lobelia excellent, or a drop of the oil of solidago in syrup.

INFANTILE ERYSIPELAS.

This is a very dangerous species of erysipelatous inflammation, which is not often met with in private practice, but is most frequently to be found in lying-in hospitals, the ordinary time of attack being a few days after birth, although it has been met with some weeks after birth. It attacks the most robust as well as the most delicate children, and in a very sudden manner; its progress is very rapid; the skin becomes of a purplish hue, and soon becomes much hardened.

The milder species appears often on the fingers and hands, or the feet and ankles, and sometimes upon or near the joints, forming matter in a very short time. The most violent and worst species is when seated on the pubes, and extends upwards on the abdomen, down the thighs and legs, and sometimes it begins in the neck and is equally fatal. It is less dangerous when confined to the extremities, than when it seizes on, or spreads to any other part of the body. The swelling is but moderate, but after being hard the parts turn purple, or livid, and very often mortifies, especially in boys, when it falls on the scrotum; the penis swells, and the prepuce puts on that kind of emphysematous appearance which is common in anasarca of the scrotum.

The disease proves rapidly fatal. Post-mortem examinations of such children as have been destroyed by this disease have discovered the contents of the abdomen glued together, and their surface covered with an inflammatory exudation, exactly like to that found in women who have died of puerperal fever. In males, the tunica vaginalis have been sometimes filled with matter, which has evidently made its way from the cavity of the abdomen, and accounts for the appearances of the organs of generation just described. In females, the labia pudendi are affected in like manner, the pus having forced a passage through the abdominal ring.

Treatment.—From a large experience in the treatment of this affection, and from the use of various means, we have never employed remedies that have so much therapeutic power locally as the C. tinct. veratrin painted over the part three times daily, or wrapping up the affected part with clothes saturated with a strong solution of the sulphite of soda and covering with oiled silk; the mucilage of slippery elm seems to check it, or potatoes grated and kept constantly applied on the first appearance of the inflammation, an infusion of elder blossoms, celandine ointment, and if gangrene threatens, a poultice of indigo weed or lotions of the permanganate of potash will be of utility. The sulphite of soda applied all over the affected part has proved eminently successful in checking the inflammation in several instances; at the same time sulphate of cinchonine should be given internally, or what I have found excellent is the elixir cinchona and iron in half teaspoonful doses repeatedly. An infusion of cinchona should also be thrown in as an enema. The disease is apt to assume various types, forms or varieties; for infants have frequently come into the world with an incipient erysipelatous disease, but in an advanced stage of the same. In such cases, the cinchona and stimulants must be liberally and perseveringly given, and the inflamed or erysipelatous parts well fomented and dressed with the above agents.

CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS.

Children at the breast are very subject to slight eruptions, particularly about the first month, and these serve, no doubt, to relieve the body of some acrimonious humor. Of this description is the red gum, which consists in an efflorescence or small red spots, most usually confined to the face and neck, but in some cases extending to the hands and legs, and even over the whole body, appearing in large patches, and sometimes raised considerably above its surface. It occasionally exhibits itself in the form of small pustules, which are filled with a limpid, or sometimes a purulent or yellow fluid.

Every species of this complaint has been attributed to some derangement of the digestive functions in which acidity is generated, or it rather ought to be regarded as an effort of nature to eliminate or throw off something deleterious.

All that is usually necessary in this complaint is to give one or two drops of the stillingia alt., in simple syrup, three or four times daily; give half a grain of leptandrin or euonymin every evening, according to the state of the bowels; use the alkaline wash morning and night, and keep the child moderately warm; if there is the least febrile disturbance, one or two drop doses of tinct. of aconite in water; if an erroneous mode of treatment is adopted we may have sickness and purging. In cases of nausea at the stomach, or any disposition to convulsions upon the eruption

being repelled, the warm bath, a few drops of the c. tincture of serpentaria in warm tea, in alternation with one or two drops of the tincture of belladonna every two or three hours. The state of the skin and bowels has a beautiful harmony—a perfect equilibrium; and, on this account, infants whose early passages have been disordered seem to be benefitted by eruptions on the skin. In such peculiar care is therefore necessary, to guard against their being repelled, as well as to invite their return.

Another species of eruption, which is frequently met with in young children, is that known as *crusta lactea*. This often puts on a very unpleasant appearance, but is, nevertheless, of a very innocent nature; and it has been observed that those children who have been much loaded with it have usually been healthy and cut their teeth easily. A remarkable circumstance attending this eruption is, that however thick and long-continued the scabs may be, the *crusta lactea* never excoriates nor leaves any scars on the parts.

The *crusta lactea* appears first on the forehead and sometimes on the scalp, and then extends half way over the face in the form of large loose scabs, which, as the disorder increases, appear not very unlike the small-pox pustules after they have become dry. It begins with white vesicles, which soon become of a dark color and then scab, with an ichorous discharge and great itching of the parts affected.

This affection generally disappears of itself when the child has cut three or four teeth, though it may sometimes continue for several months, and in a few instances even for years. In such cases the *stillingia alt.*, *irisin*, the muriate of platinum or chloride of gold, and other alteratives have usually been administered with but poor success. The iodide of sulphur has met with success, so has the c. tincture *corydalis* and citrate of potassa.

Similar diseases, affecting the skin, are not, in all constitutions, cured by like treatment. We must mark well the temperament of the patient, his diathesis, before we can hope to cure in a rational, safe and scientific manner. This is more especially the case in skin diseases, as we here find a greater variety of causes brought into play, by which they are continued or excited into action. Sometimes these affections are transmitted, and then our treatment is often palliative. In some cases we find ulcerations, which have no specific or marked character, very intractable, yield upon the exhibition of some of our concentrated alteratives, the vital actions of the body are changed, the health of the distant parts are restored by the stimulus of an alterative. In bad cases counter-irritation to the neck often proves serviceable.

Carbolic acid has been extensively used, both in this country and Europe, and its value as a remedial agent all have granted. It is a useful agent in skin diseases; it is an active local antiseptic stimulant. Upon a failure of all the usual applications, I have tried the carbolic acid in glycerine, in various proportions, and have been much astonished at its effects—at its remarkable power over this disease. In a few days after its first application a decided improvement takes place, and, upon continuing it for some little time, the eruption was entirely removed, and the scalp once more restored to its normal state. The oil of populus I have found a most efficient application.

Another favorite remedy of mine in this affection is the ioduret sulphur, such as *R. ioduret sulphur, grs. xii.; adepis, ʒi., ft. ung.* The strength

may be increased according as the affected part will bear the stimulus, until the ioduret is in the proportion of half a drachm to an ounce of lard, or what is better, glycerine. A slight staining of the cuticle attends its use. The preparation is easily made, if not accessible to all; it consists of 125 parts of iodine and 16 of sulphur gently heated over a spirit lamp until they fuse into one mass. Strict cleanliness of the scalp should be rigidly observed, and it should be washed with a sponge and Castile soap each time before the application of either the carbolic acid or the iodide of sulphur. If the eruption is attended with much heat, and the head is tender and inflamed, we should give alteratives, cooling remedies, keeping the head covered with an anodyne lotion prior to the commencement of either of the above remedies. In scrofulous constitutions, where we have the glands of the neck enlarged, the exhibition of the iodide of sodium in the *c. syr. stillingia*, or *c. tinct. corydalis*, will materially hasten the cure. The use of the remedies, in cases of long standing, should be continued for some time after the eruption has disappeared.

From extensive clinical experience with these remedies, I deem them of sterling utility in the complaint. The obstinacy of these diseases has arisen, no doubt, from their empirical treatment. It is good practice to attend to the constitution—give alterative remedies. In obstinate cases use the remedies alternately; in this way they are very beneficial. Internal remedies, such as the vegetable alteratives, with some preparation of potassa, as the iodide, the bitter tonics and iron, will prove beneficial.

Medicines and medicinal means, which are found adequate to the cure and removal of disease in the hands of one practitioner, are frequently found inefficient by another; the virtue and efficacy of most remedies depending upon the proper application of them to the existing state of the constitution of the patient.

Tinea capitis, or scald head, does not essentially differ in treatment. This is undoubtedly contagious, and is propagated from one child to another by contact, hence the necessity of cleanliness; indeed, this is of infinite importance.

During early dentition a rash, very much resembling measles, is apt to make its appearance, and this usually continues very florid for three or four days, but it does not dry off in the manner of that disease. It is often preceded by nausea and vomiting, but is attended with little or no fever. During the continuance of the eruption a few drops of the *concentrated tinct. asclepias* and *aconite*, with a grain of either *leptandrin* or *euonymin* every night, will be the most proper medicine; and when it disappears the skin, liver, kidneys and bowels, slightly active, will maintain a cure.

Other rashes, in which the spots are larger, and often attended with some degree of fever, probably occasioned by the irritation of teething, are frequently to be observed during a more advanced stage of dentition, particularly while the double and eye teeth are cutting. These require only a proper attention to be paid to the secretions, unless there is considerable febrile action, when the exhibition of *aconite* or *asclepias* with *irisin* will be advantageous.

A slight species of nettle rash is another eruptive disease to which infants are liable; but this requires but little treatment, and often disappears in a few hours. When the little patient is much covered by eruption, and they remain long out, attention should be paid to their not being repelled suddenly by any exposure to cold, or by any other improper

treatment; but should they happen to strike in, we then should have recourse to the tepid bath, asclepias, or tinct. aconite, or c. tinct. serpentaria, in order to aid their return to the surface of the body, which will be of the greatest consequence should the child suffer from the repulsion.

An eruption of small pustules is sometimes met with in infants nursing, as well as in children who have cut their first teeth. It usually begins about the arms and legs, but almost invariably spreads soon afterwards to other parts, and not unfrequently extends from the head to the feet. In some places it appears in very small eruptions, like the points of pins, with watery heads, and in others in as large ones as peas, and sometimes in foul blotches which, after breaking, form scabs. These may die away and others show themselves successively in other parts sometimes for two or three months, leaving the skin much stained. The external application of the following R. Oxalic acid, gr. xx.; creasote, gtt. xv.; aqua, ℥ii. M.; or the ointment of the iodide of sulphur is a very efficient remedy, seldom failing to remove the complaint, if assisted, at the same time, with the internal exhibition of irisin, gold, c. syr. stillingia or c. tinct. corydalis; washing the parts affected with about two drachms of the liquor potassa, mixed with a pint of water, will often afford much temporary relief.

In all the eruptive complaints of infants their taking cold ought to be carefully guarded against; the cutaneous surface should be well stimulated at least twice daily by the alkaline wash, brisk friction with the bare hand, and the various secretions should be stimulated by such agents as the neutralizing mixture, small doses of leptandrin or euonymin in alternation, with full doses of the pyrophosphate of iron. Should the eruption strike in suddenly, every means should be used to reproduce it again on the surface.

In consequence of some bad quality in the milk of the nurse, it may be a venereal or strumous taint; it frequently happens that an eruption comes on in different parts of the body. In all such cases the nurse should be changed, or else put upon such a course of medicinal treatment as will eradicate or modify the peculiar diathesis; above all, constipation should be obviated, and such an alterative given as will excite the absorbents to action.

COLIC, ACIDITIES AND FLATULENCE.

Constipation, improper or too much food, bad milk, weak digestion, and that natural tendency there is in the stomach of all children to generate acidity, are the causes which give rise to these affections. When the food becomes acid on the stomach, instead of being properly digested and converted into chyle and blood, it acts as a deleterious, poisonous ingredient, causing great irritation, and thereby crying, restlessness, drawing up of the legs forcibly to the body, hiccups, vomiting, diarrhoea, flatulency, sour eructations, griping pains, green stools, and a depression of strength; and where the irritation is very considerable, convulsions are apt to occur.

If acidity prevails in a high degree, and the infant is troubled with sour eructations, and much irritability at the stomach, it may be advisable to evacuate its contents by a few drops of the wine of ipec. or lobelia, given repeatedly in a little tepid water, until a sufficient effect has been procured; after which the neutralizing mixture and leptandrin may be given to carry off the remaining offending matter.

To prevent any fresh accumulations of the same nature, it will be proper to give, as circumstances may seem to demand it, an occasional teaspoonful of the chalk mixture, or a few drops of lime water, or a grain of frazerin, more particularly if there is any severe degree of purging attending. Together with these or other remedies, exercise, friction of the body, but of the abdomen in particular, should not be forgotten.

Acidities and flatulency sometimes prevail in so high a degree as to give rise to severe griping pains, perfectly obvious by the infant's screaming, crying, and drawing its knees up to its belly, with the presence of abdominal tension. In such cases it will be necessary to dislodge the contents of the intestines, should constipation prevail, by some gentle laxative, such as juglandin and euonymin, or leptandrin and chelonin; after which we may give dioscorein and euonymin, or dioscorein and frazerin, or a few drops of the conc. tinct. cypriped. pub. and xanthoxylum; the latter may be given in enema as well as by the mouth, and where the pain is very acute, and not relieved, we may add a small proportion of lobelia and hyoseyamus; as opium does not agree well with children, it should not be resorted to on trivial occasions. Besides adopting these suggestions, it is good practice to apply warmth externally to the stomach and bowels by means of heated bran or chamomile flowers put into a soft flannel bag, or toasted salt, which will probably greatly assist in abating the pain.

Children that are either partly or wholly brought up independent of a mother or nurse, and who are subject to flatulency, should always be specially attended to as regards bathing, active secretions and food. Indeed, acidities, gripes and flatulency, would seem very frequently to originate in some error of diet, and the proper regulation of this ought to form a principal part of their cure. Frequent changes of diet are absolutely indispensable to a child as well as an adult.

Constipation is very apt to occasion flatulency and griping pains in infants. This ought, therefore, to be obviated by giving every other day, as the case may require, small doses of juglandin or euonymin, or castor oil, or a teaspoonful of the citrate of magnesia, or the white liquid physic, or leptandrin in syrup of roses, or manna, to which a few drops of the fluid extract of senna has been added, in order to make it more active and quicken its operation. Either of these remedies are to be preferred to rhubarb or rhein, or the neutralizing cordial, as this possesses too much of an astringent property, which is not easily counteracted even by combining it with other agents. To promote the peristaltic motion where constipation prevails, exercise to the child, friction to the abdomen, such as rubbing or kneading the region of the bowels several times daily with the hand warmed, in addition to other remedies.

Where flatulency is an attendant upon a relaxed state of the bowels and indigestion, its remedy will consist in a removal of these complaints.

VOMITING.

When the food that has been taken is returned crude and unaltered, it may be suspected to arise from over-feeding, and to require nothing more than temperance for its cure. Vomiting, however, is often an attendant on other complaints, and sometimes of itself constitutes an original disease.

Where there is a vomiting of digested food, it will be proper to change the diet, to open the bowels by gentle aperients. If these means do not

succeed, and the vomiting is persistent, it is good practice to cleanse the stomach by a gentle emetic, and then give either of the following remedies: small doses of ipec., or a few drops of tinct. opii in peppermint water; small doses of lime water in milk; one grain of leontodin or leptandrin; rhein triturated with xanthoxylum. We may at the same time apply the spice plaster over the region of the stomach, or equal parts of allspice, cloves and capsicum, moistened with alcohol, or, what I have found very serviceable, Peruvian bark and cloves.

LOOSENESS OF THE BOWELS.

Various causes may and do occasion a diarrhœa in infants, and perhaps in the greater number of cases it is brought on either by too much or unsuitable food; in which cases a diligent attention must be paid both to the selection as well as the regulation of the diet.

In some instances, however, it may be symptomatic of other diseases, or may arise from an exposure to cold, or an increased secretion of bile. In the latter case, it may be advisable, first of all, to cleanse the stomach by a gentle emetic of the wine of ipec. or lobelia; in all cases it is proper to cleanse the intestines by a suitable dose of rhein and leptandrin, the operation of which being over, we may give the chalk mixture, or the geranin with a minute proportion of gelsemin or myricin joined with some aromatic twice or thrice daily.

When the stools continue to be more frequent than natural, and are either slimy or tinged with blood, it will be necessary to repeat the rhein, geranin, myricin, hydrastin, or to give the neutralizing cordial, with leptandrin, at proper intervals and in suitable doses, to control the complaint, as well as proper nutriment to recruit and build up the strength. At the same time local applications to the abdomen should not be neglected, and Peruvian bark moistened with alcohol, the spice plaster, or hot salt, or whiskey. The diet should be bland; flour, sago, rice boiled in port wine will be good articles of diet. I have also found the sub-nitrate of bismuth, &c., of value. In addition to these means, it is advisable to envelope the child's body in flannel, so as to keep it of a proper temperature.

That form of diarrhœa which is attended by green stools and griping may, in general, be removed by leptandrin and the neutralizing cordial. If obstinate, euonymin might be added, and slight counter-irritation over the abdomen will produce a good effect where the internal remedies fail, or do not act quickly.

When the irritability of the intestines seem to be great, the stools fluid, and being passed with great frequency and force, and the strength seems to be rapidly sinking, we would give geranin, myricin and populin, and an enema of starch with tinct. opii and tannin; also, the external application of opium, by friction or otherwise, is useful. In such cases I have derived great benefit from counter-irritation over the abdomen.

TETANUS, OR LOCKJAW OF INFANTS.

This disease is seldom met with in the United States, but is common in Cuba, Jamaica and parts of Northern Europe. In most cases, the affection seems confined to the jaw; but a considerable contraction of the face, with strabismus and rolling of the eyes, together with subsultus tendinum, have been observed.

The cause of the disease has been attributed to the improper food of

the parent, to constipation, and not purging off the meconium in the bowels; to dividing the navel string with a blunt lacerating instrument; to not paying attention to its falling off, and consequent irritation from a neglect of the remaining sore; and to exposures to cold and currents of air. It is very fatal in almost every instance.

No effectual means have been discovered for the cure of the disease; all that can be done is to avoid, as much as possible, the several causes which have been mentioned as being likely to give rise to it. Every lying-in woman should have good food and a comfortable abode, which should be protected from all inclemencies of the weather. On the birth of the child the navel string should be divided with a pair of sharp scissors; after which that portion that remains should be wrapped up in a little scorched linen. No force should be used to bring on its separation; it should come away spontaneously, and if any little ulceration is left behind it should be attended to, and twice daily dressed with the black salve, avoiding pressure upon it by bandages.

If the divided navel string is irritable, a cloth with a watery solution of opium should be applied. To remove constipation, and carry off the meconium, which has been assigned as a cause, one or two teaspoonfuls of castor oil should be given to the child the day after its birth, which may again be repeated in two or three days, should the mother's milk not prove sufficient.

On an attack of the disease, we ought to have recourse to the exhibition of the *c. tinct. lobelia*, ice to the spine, and the general treatment of tetanus.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Ague is the common name for intermitting fever, accompanied by paroxysms or fits. Each fit is composed of three stages; the cold, the hot, and the sweating stages. Before a fit, the patient has a sensation of debility and distress about the epigastrium; feels weak, and disinclined for exertion; the surface of the body becomes cold, and the bloodless skin shrivels up into the condition known as goose-skin; a cold sensation creeps up the back, and spreads over the body; the patient shivers, his teeth chatter, his knees knock together; his face, lips, ears and nails turn blue; he has pain in his head, back and loins. This condition is succeeded by flushes of heat, the coldness gives place to warmth, and the surface regains its natural appearance. The warmth continues to increase, the face becomes red and turgid, the head aches, the breathing is deep and oppressed, the pulse full and strong. The third stage now comes on; the skin becomes moist and soft, the pulse resumes its natural force and frequency, and a copious perspiration breaks from the whole body. These paroxysms recur at regular intervals; the interval between them is termed an intermission. When they occur every day, the patient has what is termed quotidian; every second day, tertian; and when absent for two days, quartan. All ages, and all conditions in life are liable to the disease.

The exciting causes of the disease are effluvia, marsh miasma. A certain degree of temperature is necessary for the production of this miasma. It would seem that the poison is not generated or developed below a temperature of 60° Fah.; at least the disease does not prevail in temperate climates. It would seem that moisture is essential to its production, as

it often disappears when drainage is introduced; still peat, bog or moss are most productive of malaria when the climate is moderate.

Treatment.—On the approach of the cold stage, a vapor or warm bath, or the feet in hot mustard and water, and the patient made to drink some stimulating tea, such as an infusion of capsicum. If possible, put the patient to bed, and apply warmth to the extremities: and as soon as the fever appears, put the patient upon aconite and gelsemin—thirty drops of each into a half a tumbler of water, and give a teaspoonful every ten minutes, till the pulse is seventy-two, or a profuse perspiration has broken out. Sponging the entire surface twice daily, with the alkaline wash, is attended with a most salutary result. For the purpose of eliminating the malarial poison, and interrupting and preventing a return of the paroxysms, various remedies are used. Among the best, we may enumerate the following: quinine, prussiate of iron and gelsemin, equal parts; common salt, in an infusion of boneset, and numerous other agents, as Huxham's tincture of bark, Beach's wine bitters, &c. A good mixture is the following:

R.—Simple syrup, ℥iii;
Sulph. quinine, gr. x;
Tanini, gr. iii—℥.
S.—A teaspoonful, thrice daily.

APHTHÆ.

Under this head, we may include thrush and follicular inflammation, all generally supposed to arise from acidities or acrimonious humor lodged in the stomach and bowels. Various causes of derangement in the alimentary canal are certainly to be regarded as those which occasion aphthæ; one of the chief of these is worms, and it appears in this way that these two complaints are so frequently conjoined. Another occasional cause is bad milk, which may be vitiated by whatever injures the mother's health, such as anxiety, violent passions, improper diet, &c.

In some instances aphthæ may possibly depend upon the natural habit of the infant as well as upon the mode of bringing it up, particularly in regard to food, air and the state of the bowels, and want of proper attention to the stomach and bowels.

The disorder generally appears first in the angles of the lips, and then on the tongue and cheeks, in the form of little white specks. These increasing in number and in size, run together, more or less, according to the degree of malignity, composing a thin white crust, which at length lines the whole inside of the mouth, from the lips even to the œsophagus, and is sometimes found even to extend into the stomach, and through the whole of the intestines, producing also a redness about the anus; when the crust falls off, it is frequently succeeded by another of a darker hue; but this only happens in the worse kind, for there are frequently cases that are mild, spread thinly over the lips and tongue, which return a great many times and is intractable.

When aphthæ is an idiopathic disease, it is never or seldom attended with any fever at its commencement, although the mouth is so very much heated as to excoriate the nipple of the mother, and becomes so tender that the child is often observed to nurse with reluctance and caution; but when it arises in consequence of a severe affection of the bowels, or other infantile disorders, it is accompanied with fever and a severe

diarrhœa. Even in the worst grade there usually is but slight fever at the commencement of the complaint: but as it progresses onwards, there is sure to be slight febrile disturbance. In some cases we have disturbance of the nervous system, violent hiccough, vomiting, sense of suffocation, great prostration of strength, severe diarrhœa, coma; the aphthæ being of a brown color, &c., must be regarded as unfavorable symptoms.

Treatment.—The disease, when recent, and confined to the mouth, may in general be easily removed, but when of long standing, and extending down to the stomach and intestines, it often proves fatal.

To evacuate the stomach of acidities, or other acrimonious humors, it is an excellent plan to give a gentle emetic; indeed, this should be done even in slight cases, but when the specks are of a dark color, and the inside of the cheeks are covered with them, the emetic is essentially, imperatively demanded; it empties the stomach of the crude juices and acrid matter, and will, in all cases, be of great use. The best emetic consists of the C. tinct. or powder of lobelia.

After the operation of the emetic, the C. powder of rhubarb and potassa in infusion, or the neutralizing cordial, should be administered until it acts on the bowels two or three times. I have succeeded well with small doses of leptandrin and juglandin for a few days in succession, and then the rhubarb, to carry down the scales as they fall off from the ulcerated parts. In mild cases, rhein in trituration is the best remedy; but where the child is of a robust habit, and the disease is violent and has extended rapidly, it is better to give in addition small doses of gold, or muriate of platinum, or the stillingia alt., alternately, with small doses of the sub-nitrate of bismuth.

When a weakly child is attacked with aphthæ, which appears of a malignant nature, and which, from its dark appearance, threatens to terminate in gangrene, we should give a solution of hydrastin and baptisin, or a decoction of cinchona joined with hydrastis. To render this more effectual, we may also use borax, say 30 grains to the ounce of water, and direct that the mouth be carefully washed with it, the lotion being applied by means of a soft piece of lint, or the muriate of hydrastis in solution.

In order to keep the infant's mouth clean and comfortable, and to prevent injury to the nurse as far as possible, as well as to dispose the sloughs to fall off, and incline the parts underneath to heal, it is sometimes expedient to make use of gargles, detergent applications, as the permanganate or chlorate of potassea, or a solution of the sulphite of soda, or dilute sulphuric acid mixed with honey, or gallic acid in solution, or powdered tannin sprinkled on the ulcers, or borax and honey, or the honey of roses, alum and myrrh, gum arabic and myrricin. In the gangrenous form, it is best to wash the parts frequently by means of a syringe, or a very fine sponge, with a strong decoction of cinchona, acidulated with nitro-muriatic or aromatic-sulphuric acid; and if they do not yield, apply either the dilute nitric acid or sulphuric acid, or sulphate of zinc. At the same time exhibit sesqui-carbonate of ammonia, or chlorate of potassea, sometimes a wash of chlorinated soda, or chloride of lime, with camphor and myrrh, &c. If there is any febrile action to any considerable extent, the tinctures of aconite and veratrum should be given diluted in water. After the use of these remedies, give the iodide of potassium in an infusion of equal parts of alnus, rumex and quercus rubra, and the chlorate of potassea in a weak solution.

If the aphthæ extend to the bowels, enemata of a mucilage of slippery elm or flaxseed, and also the same remedies internally.

If we have diarrhœa, the fluid extract of cranesbill and gelsemin, or myricin and sub-nitrate of bismuth, &c.

The skin should be stimulated twice daily; a proper perspiration should be excited, a tepid bath occasionally.

To remedy the inconvenience arising from the soreness of the mouth and tongue, these should be washed frequently with some of the remedies mentioned. In all forms of the disease, the best results are to be obtained from a decoction of cinchona, and the sulphate of cinchonine internally in large doses.

The diet should be light, nutritious, as milk, mucilaginous drink, jellies, port wine and water.

To restore the lost vigor and tone of the system, cinchona and iron, tonics, wine bitters, moderate exercise as the strength will allow.

PROLAPSUS ANI.

We often meet with this disease in children of a weak habit, or who have been much afflicted with diarrhœa, dysentery, and the like.

In prolapsus ani a palliative treatment has been very fashionable, and considerable advantages have been experienced from the course, namely: the frequent use of astringent injections, particularly of an infusion of oak bark, solution of kino, hydrastin, tannin, &c., and adding an anodyne sufficient to allay any irritation in rectum. The same may be used as a wash to the protruded parts before they are replaced. Should great soreness be experienced in the reduction, the fingers or cloth should be smeared with the black salve, and a pad and T bandage applied.

For the purpose of effecting a radical cure, I have been in the habit of using a pretty strong injection of diluted solution of perchloride of iron; this is a never-failing remedy. With a view of aiding the treatment, let it be palliative or radical; we must always recognize debility as the sole cause of this disease; cold hip baths, and agents calculated to tone and invigorate the system, such as bark and hydrastis, rhœin and sub-nitrate of bismuth, rhusin, hamamelin and frazerin.

PURULENT OPHTHALMIA OF CHILDREN.

This form of purulent ophthalmia invariably begins a few days after birth, generally on the third or fourth day.

It usually shows itself first by the edges of the lids appearing red and glued together; their internal surface is red and villous, and the eye is kept closed. Then the conjunctiva of the globe becomes intensely scarlet and much swollen, often so much so as to cause eversion of the lids; it secretes a thick purulent discharge, and the child is very restless and feverish. If neglected, the disease may occasion opacity, or ulceration, or perhaps sloughing of the cornea, but it is usually amenable to proper treatment.

Causes.—The presence of a leucorrhœal or gonorrhœal discharge in the mother is one of the causes of this affection; some of the secretion finding its way into the eyes during the transit of the child through the vagina, or upon its first opening them after birth. Neglect in the first washing of the natural cheesy secretion of the skin away from the eyes, or in allowing particles of the same from the towel to get about the eye.

The use of irritants, as coarse soap, alcohol and other substances used in cleansing the child, together with exposure to cold, damp, light, bad nursing, &c.

Scarcely any disease has a greater tendency to an unfortunate termination, if neglected, or erroneously treated. If left to itself, the accumulating secretion seems to soften the cornea, hasten its destruction, and if a mild but efficient treatment be adopted, and pursued with care, it is almost certain to be effectual. Even if haziness of the cornea has begun to show itself, we need feel no uneasiness, provided the other symptoms are favorable, as the transparency will soon be restored.

Treatment.—The most watchful and constant attention is required from the commencement of this disease. The eyes should be kept clean. Weak injections of a solution of the chlorate or permanganate of potash, or luke-warm water, or a solution of baptisin. The nozzle of the syringe should be carefully insinuated beneath the lid, and then the contents thrown in with gentle force. The greatest possible care should be used by the nurse, so that there be no squirting into her eye, as this, when it has occurred, has frequently given rise to conjunctivitis and loss of vision. The injections, as a rule, should be repeated every two or three hours, according to the severity of the symptoms, so as to keep the eye free from any accumulated discharge, and they should be continued perseveringly day and night. Following the use of the injection, a little glycerine, or rose-water ointment, should be applied along the whole edge of the lids to prevent them adhering. Other washes may be substituted for those mentioned if the indications demand them. Among the best of these is the tincture of myrrh, which, if used in a diluted form, should be freely applied. It must be borne in mind that improvement must be gradual, and cannot be hastened by many changes of remedies. If it is desirable that a different collyrium should be used, then one made of a solution of hydrastin, rhusin, baptisin, hamamelin, sulphate or acetate of zinc, &c.

Solutions containing the nitrate of silver, or the bichloride of mercury, so ignorantly and so strenuously used and recommended by the old school, should never be made use of, as they are irritating and essentially destructive. If the cornea is implicated, even to a slight extent, it is best, as a precaution, to drop into the eye a drop of a solution of the sulphate of atropia, one or two grains to the ounce, or if there is much irritation, a drop or two of the following:

R.—Atropia, gr. i:

Tinct. gelseminum, gtt. xxx.—*Misce.*

We thereby diminish the risk of extensive adhesion of the iris and closure of the pupil. If the child be feeble when the disease declares itself, it is well to look after its nutrition, keep it up to a high standard by cod-liver oil and the syr. of phosphates, friction to the skin, salt water bathing.

All manipulations about the eye should be performed with the greatest care and delicacy. All the emunctories should be free—the bowels should be acted on with leptandrin and irisin, following with the neutralizing cordial, and if there be great tumefaction, the irisin might be repeated every two or three hours, or a few drops of the stillingia alt., or the C. syr. stillingia might be given every few hours. As the affection begins to be controlled, dispense with the frequency of the injections, and use glycerine

and our concentrated astringents freely, and internally tonics, as the elixir of cinchona and iron. I have succeeded well with small doses of gold as an alterative.

TEETHING.

Of all the occurrences to which children are liable, not one is attended with such grievous and distressing symptoms as difficult dentition. With regard to the time of their cutting teeth, no fixed or exact period can be laid down, as some cut their first tooth at three or four months old, whilst others again have not the smallest appearance of a tooth before the ninth or tenth month.

Dentition generally commences, in the majority of children, between the fifth and eighth months, and the process of the first teething commonly continues to the seventeenth month at the least, and often much longer. The two fore teeth of the under jaw are those which usually appear first, and shortly after these are observed two more come out in the upper jaw exactly opposite the two former. These are succeeded by the four molars, then the canine, and the last of all of an infant's first teeth, their antagonists or the eye teeth, making in all sixteen. This is well known is the ordinary number of a child's first teeth, as they are called: but some infants cut four double teeth in each jaw instead of only two, making the whole number twenty.

In children who are healthy and strong, the process of dentition goes on as has just been described, and the teeth are all cut soon and easily; but in unhealthy and weak infants the process is both slow and uncertain; accordingly, children sometimes cut their teeth irregularly, both by the teeth appearing first in the upper jaw and also at some distance, instead of being contiguous to each other, which may be regarded as an indication of difficult or painful dentition. It may also be remarked that the ease or difficulty of circumstances under which the two first teeth shall happen to be cut, the succeeding ones generally making their way in a corresponding manner.

At six or seven years of age all children shed their teeth in a gradual manner, and get a fresh set, and about the age of twenty-one they get one more in the corner of each jaw, which, from their appearance at that period of life, have been named their wisdom teeth.

Dentition is usually preceded by, or accompanied with, various symptoms: the child becomes fretful; nutrition seems to be impaired; the gums swell, spread, and become hot, tender; the child is continually working with its mouth, desiring to bite something; irritable, fretful, fever, increased heat in the head, or pallor and dilatation of the pupils; there is often a circumscribed redness in the cheeks, with eruptions on the skin, especially on the face and scalp; a looseness ensues, with griping stools of a green, pale, or leaden blue color, sometimes mucus, and the child is watchful and peevish; starts during sleep, throws its arms, and seems convulsed in particular parts of its body. In almost all cases the child shrieks frequently, thrusts its fingers into its mouth; these symptoms are sometimes followed by cough, difficulty of breathing, emaciation or marasmus, hydrocephalus, and very frequently by much febrile heat, thirst, convulsions, and a bad train of circumstances.

When, however, the child's secretions and excretions are natural, very few of the violent symptoms attendant on much irritation occur, and we

need not then apprehend any bad consequences from teething. Infants cut their teeth more readily and more easily in winter than in summer, and those of the sanguine temperament more readily than those of the lymphatic, and children whose secretions are regular the easiest of all.

The system during dentition being irritable, strong plethoric children suffer more than the apparently weak and delicate, and it is usually by acute fever or convulsions that infants are carried off. The extremes of high health and of debility are both attended with some degree of danger; the one being exposed to acute fever or convulsions, the other to slow hectic or marasmus. It is true, that with proper treatment many of these symptoms will pass off without danger to the child; but very often they do not, giving rise to a low form of fever, brain disease, convulsions and derangement of the bowels.

Treatment.—The irritation of teething mostly causes a determination of blood, and the gums become swollen and tender to the touch; there is fever, irritation of the nervous system, with occasional convulsions. In these cases where the gums appear considerably swollen, and the child seems to suffer much from the stimulus of the tooth in working its way, and where the tooth is near the surface, that it will be exposed by the retraction of the gum, then it may be advisable to cut down upon it with a lancet; where no such appearances present themselves, and the child seems nevertheless to be very restless and uneasy, we can do little more than attend to the different symptoms. In the mildest form of dentition, mild sedation is very successful, say thirty drops of the tincture of aconite in half a tumbler of water, and give teaspoonful doses every hour or two; if there be strong nervous symptoms, with a tendency to convulsions, add a few drops of the tincture of gelsemium. If acidity prevails, it is to be obviated by the chalk mixture or the neutralizing cordial, or a little lime water, with a grain of euonymin triturated in sugar; if the flatulency and griping pains attend, carminatives, such as an infusion of caraway seeds and epilobium, or a drop or two of either the oil of xanthoxylum or anise. If constipation prevail, the bowels must be opened by some mild laxative, such as a grain of juglandin and euonymin, or a grain of leptandrin triturated with pulverized liquorice, or the neutralizing cordial, or castor oil; and if violent startings, with loud shrieks, and a disposition to convulsions take place, two or three drops of the tincture of lobelia in a little lavender water, or the same amount of the tincture of belladonna, or cypripedin must be resorted to. As an anodyne, 1-16th grain of hyosciamus, or the application of a strong counter-irritant between the shoulders, may also be advisable.

In recommending opiates to be administered to children when there is reason to apprehend they will be attacked with fits in consequence of the great irritation occasioned by the teeth working through the gums, it might be observed that nurses and mothers are too prone to employ some preparation or other of opium in the nursing of children, in order that their own rest may not be disturbed in the night. This practice seldom fails to prove injurious to infants.

When a considerable degree of fever attends dentition, aconite with asclepias should be resorted to; gentle diaphoretics particularly, with lobelia, in very small doses, together with diluting drinks, such as catnip or sweet marjoram tea. If we have retention of urine, an infusion of parsley root, with a few drops of the sweet spirits of nitre and tincture of

belladonna, an onion poultice over the region of the bladder should be resorted to.

A free action of the bowels during dentition should not be hastily stopped, as this and eruptions on the skin, when spontaneous, are the grand means of easy and safe dentition.

The cause of the diseases so frequently identified with dentition, is a lack of the proper histogenetic material, thereby causing a drain upon the other tissues, which, together with the irritation of the teeth upon the nerves, produce a train of morbid symptoms, which are attributed to anything but their true source. Supply these materials, give lime and iron, of which the system is deficient, and continue until dentition is complete.

The practice adopted of giving children ivory and other substances to suck during the period of teething is highly improper, as they have a tendency to harden the gums.

During dentition, children are sometimes troubled with ulcerated gums, but these may be readily cured by attention to the bowels, and applying the muriate of hydrastin to the part, or some astringent application: borax and honey may be used. Pure air, proper exercise, wholesome nutritious diet, regular bathing, active secretions, and everything that has a tendency to promote health and guard against irritation, will greatly contribute to the safety of dentition, as well as the child passing quickly through this hazardous period.

WEANING BRASH.

This affection occurs in children that are weaned too early, or such as are attempted to be reared without the breast, and also where improper food is given, with or without sucking. It occurs most frequently in children of a loose habit, or the scrofulous, those whose constitutions are liable to strumous disorders.

It begins with frequent griping and purging, in which the stools are usually of a green color, and is often accompanied with bilious vomiting. In the progress of the disease, the stools are sometimes ash-colored and shining, sometimes white; atrophy succeeds these symptoms, and convulsions often carry off the child. The exciting cause is a too sudden alteration of the diet of the child at an improper season.

The weaning brash, if attended to in time, may in general be removed before the fifth or sixth week.

Post-mortem examination exhibits the mesenteric glands, either inflamed or enlarged, tubercles in the lungs, the liver enlarged, remarkable contractions of the diameter of the intestines, &c. The treatment here consists in attention to diet as a means of removal of the disease, and above all, a return to the natural food, the mother's milk, where circumstances will admit of it; where they do not, animal food in the form of broth or jelly should be principally employed. Vegetable food should be prohibited, as well as fruits, acids and compositions in which sugar and indigestible substances form a part. Pure air, exercise, gentle frictions or manipulations, and frequent washings and bathing of the body, with tepid salt water or cold water will be of good service. Flannel should be worn next the skin, worsted stockings, and every precaution against cold applied, and should be regularly attended to. The employment of a warm medicated salt bath, such as salt, or nitro-muriatic acid every other day, might prove advantageous.

For the cure of the disease, occasional alteratives, such as stillingia, leptandrin, menispermin, irisin, &c., with absorbents and tonics, together with minute doses of gold seem advisable.

CONVULSIONS.

Violent spasmodic affections sometimes attack children without any apparent cause: but in general they are produced either by a lodgment of some acrid matter in the intestines, or flatulence, or they arise from teething, worms, the sudden striking in of an eruption, or the infection of small-pox. Any trifling matter, capable of irritating the nervous system, will induce symptomatic convulsions in some children, whilst others will withstand a great deal. The younger and more irritable the child is, and especially if it be of the encephalic temperament, or strumous diathesis, the more liable will it be to symptomatic convulsions, especially from any slight disturbance in the alimentary canal. Convulsions are always dangerous as well as alarming; and a surer indication of danger is to be drawn from the distance of the paroxysms than from the forcible contractions of the muscles during the fit. Where the intervals are short, although the fit itself be not long nor violent, the disease is to be considered as more dangerous than where severe paroxysms are attended with long intervals.

In the treatment of convulsions in children, the chief object to be attended to is the removal, if possible, of the cause which has given rise to them. If they seem to be occasioned by improper food and indigestion, a gentle emetic may be given, and for this purpose the wine of epec., or lobelia, given in twenty-drop doses every few minutes, until the desired effect is produced. When supposed to proceed from a lodgment of acrid matter in the bowels, this should be removed by an enema of an infusion of the skull-cap and lobelia, or some gentle remedy given by the mouth, as leptandrin and rhein; if from flatulency, then carminatives, as cypripedin, xanthoxylin, &c., and if from teething, whenever the tooth can be discovered working a passage through the gum, a slight scarification should be made with the lancet immediately over it, and this operation may be repeated for several successive days, till either the tooth is free or the convulsions cease. If slight scarifications are not found to answer the purpose, we may boldly cut down to the tooth, and liberate it in every part; and this plan we may likewise adopt with all such as are making their way.

Acidity is a very frequent cause, and one that is generally overlooked. Acidity gives rise to colicky pains; hence, in irritable subjects, this griping gives rise to reflex action. In these cases neither the anti-spasmodic tincture, nor belladonna, musk, nor any of the anti-spasmodic remedies will be effectual in removing the convulsive affection: some alkali, capable of removing or neutralizing the acidity, will alone be effectual, such as small doses of the super-carbonate of potassa, or the neutralizing mixture.

Worms are to be regarded as a frequent cause of recurring convulsions, and it is proper to have recourse to such remedies as santonine, chelonin, &c., and the remedies recommended under that head, when, from the prevailing symptoms, we suspect them to have been excited by this cause.

Should convulsions arise from the sudden striking in of an eruption, or the drying up of a discharge, warm baths, the vapor bath, by means of hot bricks wrapped in cloths wet with alcohol placed around the patient; the perspiration so induced must be maintained by the administration of warm infusions of aconite and belladonna.

When the disposition to convulsions continues, after the bowels and stomach have been properly cleansed, we must have recourse to anti-spasmodics to allay irritation; the C. tinct. of lobelia and capsicum should be given until they cease; for the sooner we destroy spasmodic action, the better for the patient; warm bath and mustard poultices should be applied to the feet, enemas of assafoetida or cannabis indica, counter-irritation to the spine, and the occasional application of ice, cold to the head; rubbing the spine, palms of the hands and soles of the feet with oil of lobelia may have a good effect. Where a high degree of organic debility prevails, stimulants may be added, and nourishing enemas may be persevered with.

When convulsions are not preceded by any of the usual symptoms, they may be regarded as idiopathic. In difficult labors, for example, the brain is often much compressed, and soon after delivery the child is attacked with fits. In such cases it is often advisable to allow a teaspoonful of blood to flow from the naval string before it is tied, and in this way oppression of the brain will be relieved, and disagreeable consequences will be often prevented. But if this is overlooked, and fits have actually come on, we must make revulsion by resorting to the hot bath, the application of sinapisms to the extremities, and the exhibition of the C. tinct. lobelia, both by the mouth and rectum. Inward fits are much talked of by ignorant nurses; and, indeed, some authors make mention of them. During the first five or six weeks infants are liable to them; the usual symptoms are, the child, when asleep, has its eyelids not quite closed, the eyes twinkle, with the white turned up; there is a kind of tremulous motion in the muscles of the face and lips, which produces something like a smile, sometimes the appearance of a laugh. As the complaint increases they would seem to stop; the nose becomes pinched; there is a pale or blue circle around the mouth and eyes, which sometimes becomes livid, and comes and goes by turn; the child starts, especially if it is stirred ever so gently, or if there is the least noise. Thus disturbed, it sighs or breaks wind, which gives relief for awhile, but presently it relapses into dozing; sometimes it struggles hard before it can break wind, and seems as if falling into convulsions, but a violent burst of wind from the stomach or rectum, or vomiting of acid matters, or a loud fit of crying, sets all to right again.

For the relief of these, a few drops of the C. tinct. lobelia, according to the age of the infant, the exhibition of some alkali; and if the child sleeps too long, and these symptoms recur, take up the child, tap it gently on the back, rub its stomach and abdomen well before the fire. This gentle exercise will probably bring the wind from the stomach, the alkali will remove the acidity, the lobelia will remove any spasmodic symptoms, and the child will then go quietly to sleep; should these simple means not prove sufficient, some carminative may be given, such as a drop or two of the oil of anise, or caraway, on a bit of white sugar.

CROUP.

Croup is an inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane of the trachea and larynx, which, in some instances, extends, however, even to the bronchiæ and over the surface of the lungs, to which children are peculiarly subject, producing an exudation that appears partly in a membranous coating, and partly in a fluid resembling pus, and is attended with a peculiar wheezing, sonorous inspiration, compared by some to the crowing of a fowl, a similar or stridulous sound in coughing and speaking,

great difficulty of breathing, thirst, and other febrile symptoms, as likewise by some degree of spasmodic affection.

Croup has been divided into numerous varieties; *idiopathic*, where the disease is primarily and extensively seated in the trachea, bronchia and surface of the lungs; *symptomatic*, where it appears as the consequence of some previous disorder, as measles, scarlatina, &c. Spasmodic and inflammatory have been recognized, but not with propriety, as the disease is essentially inflammatory.

Croup is to be distinguished from acute asthma by the following characteristics: in *croup*, the cough is frequently ringing in our ears; in *asthma*, there is little or no cough: in croup there is seldom any remission, whereas in acute asthma it is one of the most striking phenomena of the disease, and is attended with belching, vomiting, &c.; in *croup*, the pulse is strong, rapid, with great febrile disturbance: the urine is highly colored, and the voice shrill and small; in acute *asthma*, the pulse, although perhaps equally quick, is less full, the urine is limpid, and the voice is croaking and deep.

The inflammation of croup is peculiar, depending on a plasticity of the blood. It is not contagious, but sometimes prevails epidemically. It is peculiar to some families: and a child being once attacked with it is very liable to its return from any slight exposure to cold. It would seem to prevail most frequently from a few weeks after birth to the eighth or tenth year of its age: the plethoric, or robust, are most obnoxious to its attacks; it has rarely been known to attack a person arrived at the age of puberty.

The application of cold is an exciting cause, and therefore it occurs most frequently in the winter and fall, at those periods when the weather is variable; consequently we have it more prevalent near those locations where the air is loaded with moisture, and where the changes of the weather are sensibly experienced.

A day or two previous to an attack of the disease, the child appears drowsy, inactive and fretful; the eyes are somewhat suffused and heavy, and there is a cough which, from the first, has a peculiar shrill sound; this, in the course of two days, becomes more violent and troublesome, and likewise more shrill. Every fit of coughing agitates the patient very much; the face is flushed and swollen, the eyes are protuberant, a general tremor takes place, and there is a kind of convulsive endeavor to renew respiration at the close of each fit. As the disease advances, great difficulty of breathing prevails, accompanied with swelling and inflammation in the tonsils, uvula, &c., and the head is thrown back in the agony of attempting to escape impending suffocation. There is not only an unusual sound produced by the cough, but respiration is performed with a hissing noise, as if the trachea was closed up by some spongy substance, and resembles the sound of a piston forced up a dry pump. The cough is generally dry: but if anything is expectorated, it has either a purulent appearance, or seems to consist of films resembling portions of a membrane. Where great nausea and frequent retching prevail, coagulated matter of the same nature is brought up. With these symptoms there is much thirst, an uneasy sensation of heat over the whole body, great restlessness, and frequency of the pulse. Frequently the symptoms suffer considerable remissions and exacerbations. In the advanced stage of the disease respiration becomes more stridulous, is performed with still greater difficulty

and some degree of spasmodic affection, being repeated at longer periods and with greater exertions, until at last it ceases entirely.

Prognosis.—Croup must be considered as a very dangerous disease, and one which sometimes will destroy the child quickly by suffocation, and is induced either by spasm affecting the glottis, or by a quantity of matter blocking up the bronchiæ; but when it terminates in health, it is by a resolution of the inflammation, by a cessation of the spasms, by a relief to the dyspnœa, the voice becoming natural, with a copious and free expectoration of the plastic matter exuding from the trachea, or of the membrane formed thereon. The unfavorable symptoms are, considerable difficulty of breathing, great anxiety, violent fever, no expectoration, the voice becoming more shrill.

Croup sometimes terminates rapidly within twenty-four hours after its attack; but more usually, when it proves fatal, it runs to the fourth or fifth day: and where portions of the false membrane, which is formed on the surface of the trachea, are thrown off, life is sometimes protracted for a day or two longer.

Post-mortem examinations of children who have died of croup, exhibit a preternatural membrane of considerable tenacity lining the whole internal surface of the trachea, which may always be easily separated from the proper membrane, and which, in many instances, extends well downwards. There is also found a great deal of mucus, with a mixture of pus, in the trachea and its ramifications.

Treatment.—From these appearances and the symptoms, there can be little doubt but that it is an inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane of the trachea, larynx, and other parts immediately connected therewith, attended by a spasmodic contraction of the muscles in consequence thereof; the treatment ought to be managed accordingly. In the incipient stage, our efforts should be directed to lessen the increased action of the heart and arteries, thereby controlling the increased action which prevails all over the mucous membrane of the throat, and therefore arterial sedatives, such as aconite, veratrum, digitalis, lobelia with counter-irritation, and warm baths should be promptly resorted to. As quickly as possible reduce the pulse to 70, and thereby prevent exudation. This point should never be neglected, and it should be accomplished with promptness and decision, with aconite, veratrum, lobelia, and the warm or vapor bath. Having commenced this treatment, an emetic of the C. tinct. lobelia, or the C. acetated tinct. of bloodroot should be given in doses sufficient to get a thorough action, to produce sufficient vomiting, by which a considerable quantity of ropy mucus will be brought off, to the great relief of the little sufferer; and so powerful is the effect of this remedy, that it sometimes removes the disease without having recourse to any other means. Besides unloading the chest, this remedy will also produce a diaphoretic effect. If the first emetic does not relieve the cough and difficulty of breathing, it ought to be repeated. As soon as possible after the operation of the emetic, the throat, neck and chest should be bathed with a liniment composed of the oil of lobelia and stillingia in alcohol, or a hot fomentation of stramonium and lobelia, or capsicum and vinegar; the sooner some of these are laid on after the invasion of the disease, the greater will be the chance of its proving serviceable.

Throughout the whole course of the disease, active medication is demanded: active secretions, leptandrin and irisin are obviously proper,

and their activity hastened by adding jalapin and administering enemata. To assist expectoration and promote a determination to the surface of the body, small doses of the wine of lobelia may be given in such doses as to excite nausea. To increase the effect of this remedy, the warm bath of 90° or 100° Fahr., or vapor bath may be used, the feet and legs might occasionally be immersed in mustard and water, the alkaline sponging might be resorted to, and a bandage saturated with mustard and flour, two parts of the former to one of the latter, made of the consistency of cream, and kept applied from the extremities to the knee.

In the progress of the disease, there is always a lodgment of lymph or mucus in the trachea, and it is therefore advisable to excite vomiting once or twice daily, in order that the effused fluid, or false membrane, may be brought off. Much benefit will be derived from inhaling the vapor arising from water or vinegar in which hops have been boiled; and the benefit is no doubt owing to the fact that the vapor exerts a softening influence on the false membrane, which is soluble in vinegar, being changed into a different mass, thereby lessening the violence of the spasms, and assisting expectoration. If the case is very obstinate, and there are morbid accumulations in the bowels, active purgation may be necessary; the good effect of this depends on its operating quickly and powerfully on the circulating fluids, thereby arresting the rapidity of the inflammatory symptoms.

During the day, when there is a remission of symptoms, the C. tinct. of lobelia, or bloodroot, shall be given in small expectorant doses, alternated with small doses of a combination of quinine, belladonna and gelsemin, and as soon as the patient is over the critical point, the pyrophosphate of iron should be given perseveringly until the plasticity of the blood is overcome. After having subdued the inflammatory symptoms, a slight form of spasmodic croup may remain, which is usually relieved by small doses of belladonna, or musk, or extract of Indian hemp, or what is very excellent is small doses, of gelsemin and chlorate of potash. This has a salutary effect. If, at any time, there is great difficulty of breathing, with a wheezing rattling sound, the emetic should be frequently repeated, and the room in which the patient is placed should be kept warm; that the mucous membrane of the throat should not be irritated by respiring cold air, it should be warm and moist. The treatment of croup is somewhat limited. We believe that no remedies in the materia medica are so valuable as the acetous tinctures of lobelia and sanguinaria, controlling the circulation effectually with the arterial sedatives. With these remedies and proper auxiliary treatment, a recovery in almost all cases is certain, even where an extravasation of coagulable lymph within the trachea and bronchial tubes has taken place.

QUINSY.

This is an inflammation of the tonsils specially; but the uvula, the soft palate, the pharynx and not unfrequently the salivary glands are implicated. The disease manifests itself by difficulty in swallowing, and a sense of heat and discomfort in the throat, often amounting to considerable pain. On examination, the throat at first exhibits unnatural redness, with enlargement of one or both tonsils. The uvula is enlarged and elongated; its end dropping down into the pharynx, and by exciting the sensation of a foreign body, giving rise to much irritation, or else adhe-

ring to one of the tonsils. The tongue is usually furred, and the pulse rapid, and there are the ordinary symptoms of febrile disturbance. The inflammation either terminates in resolution, or suppuration; in the former, if the attack is not severe and yields to treatment, in the latter, if slight rigors are detected with increased softness of the enlarged tonsil. The matter which is discharged has a very fetid smell, and the fetor is often the first indication of the rupture. The pain almost entirely ceases with the discharge of matter, and the recovery is very rapid. The disease is usually at its height in about a week after the manifestations of the first symptoms, and it almost invariably terminates favorably. The ordinary exciting cause is exposure to cold, especially when the body is warm and is perspiring, and in persons of a scrofulous diathesis the slightest degree of exposure is sure to induce it.

Treatment.—The disease may frequently be cut short, if at its commencement an emetic of the C. powder of lobelia be given, following this with an active cathartic of podophyllin and jalapin. It would also be judicious to confine the patient to the house, and keep him on bland diet. A stimulating liniment, composed of camphor, extract of phyto-lacin and glycerine, should be applied to the outside of the throat, and the patient should be warmly covered up. In mild cases, the above described treatment I have found useful in aborting it. But in more severe or aggravated cases, the treatment will be somewhat varied for the purpose of relaxing the parts, capsicum and vinegar might be applied; or ammonia, with oil of sassafras, cloves and hemlock; or a fomentation of equal parts of hops, mullein and lobelia; or an inhalation of bitter herbs; the warm foot bath, or the application of mustard from the extremities to the knee. The body should be sponged three or four times daily with the alkaline wash, any undue excitement of the circulation by aconite, gelsemin and asclepin and some anodyne sufficient to give the patient sleep. The vapor of vinegar might be inhaled from some suitable apparatus. A gargle of chlorate of potassa, or where we desire more active remedies, capsicum, salt and vinegar. Should it be tardy in progressing to a termination, and well-marked symptoms of suppuration be present, as known by the soft, pliable fluctuation of the tonsil, much suffering may be prevented, and any tendency to suffocation obviated, by puncturing the parts. After evacuation, some stimulating and astringent gargle composed of hydrastin, hamamelin, geranin, &c. Relapses must be guarded against by avoiding exposures to cold and damp, protecting the body with flannel, sponging the throat and chest with salt water; by resorting to a bland nutritious diet, and a judicious use of alteratives and tonics.

PAROTITIS, OR MUMPS.

This disease chiefly affects children, is often epidemic, and manifestly contagious. It is distinguished by an external movable swelling that arises commonly on both sides of the neck, but in most instances it is confined to one. These tumors occupy the maxillary and parotid glands; are large, hard, and somewhat painful: and sometimes they attain to such a considerable size, as greatly to impede the powers of respiration and deglutition. These swellings are usually preceded and accompanied with a hot, dry skin, coated tongue, scanty secretions, general pyrexia. The swelling or enlargement of the gland usually increases until the fourth

day ; but from that period it declines, and in a few days goes off entirely, and then the febrile symptoms also subside. On the disappearance of the swelling of the parotid, it not unfrequently happens that the disease is transferred from the glands of the neck to the breast in the female, and to the testicle of the male, but this quickly disappears in a few days. In a few rare cases, where the inflammation has been excessive, suppuration has taken place in the cellular tissue, and occasioned great deformity, or by bursting inwardly and discharging its contents into the larynx, has suffocated the patient.

There is seldom much danger from this disease, except where we have symptoms of congestion of the brain, or its membranes arise.

The mumps do not require much treatment ; if there is much fever in the active stage, it must be promptly controlled by the use of arterial sedatives. Aconite is specially indicated, sponging the surface three times daily with the alkaline wash, open the bowels with the neutralizing mixture and euonymin, and if a metastasis is threatened, apply a stimulating liniment of capsicum and vinegar, or the muriate of ammonia in solution over the glands. The case being mild, merely bathing the feet and taking some diaphoretic tea, as catnip, may be sufficient. The C. tinct. of serpentaria is a valuable agent in sufficient doses in treatment. A fomentation of stramonium is very valuable.

CORYZA.

This is a simple, sub-acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nares, the result of cold. It usually begins with a stuffing in the head, with dull, heavy aching pain, a feeling of debility and fever. In a day or two there is a secretion from the nose ; the secretions are arrested, there being usually a dry skin, constipation, scanty urine.

Treatment.—If the tongue is coated, give an emetic ; restore the secretions, give podophyllin and colocynthin and an alcoholic vapor bath. The most efficient remedies, aside from these measures, are the warm pediluvium and a full dose of the essential tinctures of gelseminum and asclepias.

CATARRH.

A catarrh consists in an increased excretion of mucus from the lining membrane of the nose, throat and bronchiæ, accompanied with a slight degree of fever and sometimes great constitutional disturbance.

It attacks persons of all ages and constitutions, but more particularly children, and by preference those of a strumous habit ; and it may take place at any time of the year when there are sudden changes of the weather. In numerous instances cold seems to be the remote cause of the disease ; it sometimes prevails epidemically under the term of influenza. The proximate or immediate cause seems to be an increased secretion of the mucous membrane of the nose, fauces and bronchiæ, in consequence of some degree of inflammation in those parts.

Catarrh usually comes on with a dull aching pain, or sense of weight in the forehead, redness of the eyes, a fullness and heat in the nostrils, which symptoms are soon followed by a discharge from these parts,

together with a sense of soreness in the trachea, hoarseness, frequent sneezing, some difficulty of breathing, a dry cough, loss of appetite, general lassitude over the whole body, and chilliness; towards evening, slight febrile disturbance.

In the progress of the affection, the cough is attended with an excretion of mucus, which at first is thin, white, and expectorated with difficulty; but becoming gradually thicker, of a yellow color, and is brought up with greater ease, and less coughing.

In cases where the affection would not seem to be severe, it often occurs that the evening paroxysm is greatly increased; and from restlessness and repeated coughing, the patient is prevented from sleeping till the morning, at which time a crisis takes place for the better, and the patient may remain tolerably well until the return of the evening paroxysm.

When the inflammatory condition subsides, secretion of mucus ceases, so that a cure almost invariably arises in this disease. Catarrh is seldom fatal, except when it arises in old persons, or attacks those of a strumous or tuberculous habit, or has been much aggravated by some fresh application of cold, or by improper treatment; and it usually terminates in a few days, if not neglected, either by an increased expectoration, open secretions, &c. In some cases, however, it lays the foundation of pulmonary consumption, or gives a tendency to asthma, bronchitis, hydrothorax. In other cases it becomes habitual, and is accompanied with great difficulty of breathing, particularly in changeable weather, and is very apt to clog up the air vesicles and create other serious inconveniences.

The inner membrane of the trachea usually appears, on dissection, in fatal cases of catarrh, to be much inflamed, its cavity filled with a considerable quantity of mucous fluid. The same morbid condition is also communicated to the bronchial tubes, which seem loaded with matter of a like character.

Treatment.—In mild attacks of catarrh, it may not be necessary to have recourse to any medical treatment. In general it will be sufficient to confine the patient to bed, make him use a little nursing, let him drink plentifully of warm diluent mucilaginous liquids, acidulated with lemon juice, open the secretions, more especially the skin; but in violent attacks, where there is great difficulty of breathing, much febrile disposition, a full frequent pulse, it is proper to administer arterial sedatives, in proportion to the violence of the symptoms, age of the patient; aconite and asclepin. If the difficulty of breathing and oppression of the chest are not relieved, give gelsemin and resort to counter-irritation; brush on the cantharidal collodion, then sprinkle on podophyllin or veratrin. To promote expectoration, to give the blood a determination to the surface, give small doses of the C. powder of lobelia, and assist its action with an infusion of capsicum. Lobelia in catarrh is a powerful diaphoretic, its action may be aided with the exhibition of a saline cathartic. The secretion of mucus in the lungs and fauces may be aided by the administration of senega, sanguinarin, eupatorium perfoliatum, &c.; the inhalation of medicated vapor by an appropriate apparatus.

When the cough is troublesome, and there is a great soreness and rawness in the fauces, demulcents may be used with advantage, and after the active inflammatory symptoms have abated, opiates will afford relief, and may with propriety be combined with the other remedies. The hyoscinium, combined with the C. tincture of serpentaria will give the patient

rest at night. If constipation prevails, leptandrin and juglandin will meet the indication.

If the mucous membrane of the nose is much affected, it might be smeared, from time to time, with glycerine. The diet should be cooling, hygiene should be thorough.

Such is the treatment resorted to in the first stage of this disease; but it often happens, that after the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, a weakness remains, and there is an increased secretion from the lungs, which perhaps continues for many months. In such cases the patient should be careful to avoid all fresh exposures to cold, and he should be warmly and comfortably clad. If the disease has run on for any length of time, and has become chronic, much benefit will be derived by the use of the warm bath, more particularly the vapor bath, as by the latter we have the means of introducing within the chest, soothing or stimulating vapors, which act on the seat of the disease. The irritating plaster over the region of the chest, keeping up constant irritation tends much to relieve the difficulty, and by a judicious use of absorbents and expectorants, to wit: lobelia and bromide of potassium and remedies of that class, we not only mitigate the cough, but remove all consequences of the disease. When the secretion from the chest is greatly lessened, and debility remains, we should alternate the warm with the cold bath, give tonics, such as iodide of iron, bark, phosphorus, hydrastin, &c.

INFLUENZA.

This affection sometimes prevails as an epidemic, sometimes prevails idiopathically. It is generally preceded by chilliness, shiverings succeeded by heat, pains in the head, a discharge from the eyes and nostrils, severe sneezing, hoarseness, cough. In a few hours the headache becomes intense, as well as the heat, the pulse quick and small, the breathing difficult and oppressed, darting pains in the chest. Some patients complain of pains in the shoulders and limbs. The tongue is white; the thirst is considerable; the bowels constipated; the urine highly colored, and very frequently there is a nausea.

If no treatment is sought after, about the second or third night the cough becomes aggravated, almost incessant, with an expectoration of thin mucus. The fever becomes more severe, being attended with restlessness, pungent heat, great confusion in the head and wanderings.

Treatment.—In the treatment of influenza or catarrh, the first thing is to equalize the circulation, diaphoretics are very useful, an alcoholic vapor bath, the feet in hot mustard and water: if there are indications of a deranged stomach, a stimulating emetic. The C. tinct. serpentaria in alternation with the eupatorium perfoliatum are two of the best remedies we possess. In some cases, aconite with asclepias and the ordinary lye bath are sometimes sufficient.

As soon as the disease has subsided, and to counteract the languor and debility which is an invariable attendant, during convalescence, have recourse to tonics, such as a decoction of hydrastis, or cinchona, with the mineral acids, or the bitter tonics, as gentian, columbo, &c.

OZÆNA.

This is a chronic fetid discharge from the nares, the result of catarrh or some diathesis as serofula. It affects various parts of the cavity of the

nose, sometimes extending to the frontal sinus, and even to the ethmoidal and sphenoidal cells. It is confined in some cases to a small surface, which is ulcerated, and sometimes the bone beneath is diseased. In this affection the patient complains of uneasy sensations, with frequent stuffing up of the nose, nasal voice, constant offensive discharge. If deep seated, we have pain in the head, and excessive fetid discharge.

Treatment.—For the correct treatment of ozaena, constitutional treatment is of primary importance. The C. syr. stillingia, with iodide of potassium, or the mineral acids and bark. Local medication is of utility, first commencing with injections of warm water, then following with injections of permanganate of potash, or the chlorate of lime, sesqui-carbonate of potassa, dilute pyroligneous acid, &c.; inhalation of the vapor of creosote, myrrh, balsam tolu or Peru. If the bones are affected, a good application consists of the sesqui-carbonate of potassa and sulphate of zinc. If it seems to depend on scrofula, then the vegetable alteratives, cod liver oil, brandy, iron, good diet, &c.

PHARYNGITIS.

In this disease the patient complains of a frequent sense of stuffing in the back and upper parts of the throat, which gives rise to a hawking and spitting of a considerable amount of mucus. Occasionally there is manifested a tendency to cough, which, if the disease lasts long enough, may extend to the larynx. On examination, we perceive the mucous membrane thickened, or relaxed and flabby, with the mucous follicles enlarged, and the color changed from a smooth pink to a dusky red or bluish appearance.

Treatment.—We treat this affection by attending to the secretions, the liver, intestines, kidneys and skin. Then following with gargles of muriate of hydrastin and tincture of myrrh, or tincture of capsicum, rhusin, tannic acid and hamamelin, or a decoction of oak bark. If a stimulant, the sesqui-carbonate of potash, in solution, is the best, applied by means of a pro-ang.

TONSILLITIS.

The tonsils in the scrofulous are very apt to take on inflammation, and there is a strong predisposition to return by almost any change of temperature. This affection usually manifests itself by stiffness of the throat, difficulty of deglutition, derangement of the digestive functions, considerable fever.

Treatment.—The general condition of the patient should be attended to, the circulation controlled by aconite and gelsemium, the bowels acted on by podophyllin and leptandrin, the skin and kidneys by eupatorium and asclepin. At the same time inhalation would be beneficial, the vapor of vinegar, or of nitrate of potassa. The local application of the con. tincture of veratrum to the inflamed part is perhaps the most efficient agent we possess. In cases that have suffered from a recurrence, stimulating and astringent gargles are the best, such as capsicum and myricin, the persulphate of iron, myrrh and hydrastin, and locally the application of capsicum and vinegar to the throat.

LARYNGITIS.

Laryngitis is not, generally speaking, a common disease, although it is very frequently met with among public speakers, or children who have to use their voice freely. It is almost, however, peculiar to adults; cold, wet, sudden exertions of the voice are exciting causes. The symptoms are

usually plain: fever, harsh cough, pain in the throat, difficulty of breathing and of swallowing, great anxiety, hoarseness, or even complete loss of voice, and frequent spasmodic exacerbation of these symptoms, causing the most distressing paroxysms of threatened suffocation. The inspirations are long, and attended with a peculiar wheezing sound, as if the air were drawn through a reed. The face is flushed, the eyes protruded, the lips swollen, the pulse hard, and unless relief be afforded promptly the disease gets worse and worse. The larynx and trachea move with great rapidity upwards and downwards, and all the muscles of respiration are brought into action, so that the chest heaves violently, and unless relief be prompt, danger is very imminent. If remedies fail to give relief, tracheotomy should be resorted to.

Edema of the glottis may arise from other causes besides inflammation, and produce the same effects as laryngitis. It is often due to boiling water, the strong mineral acids, or alkalies taken into the mouth. The poison of erysipelas may give rise to it. The larynx may suffer from chronic disease. Chronic inflammation is not uncommon in consumption. The membrane lining the laryngeal cartilages often becomes thickened and ulcerated in secondary syphilis. Polypi and warty growths may also arise from different parts of this tube, and cause great impediment to the entrance and exit of air.

Treatment.—The treatment of laryngitis is very simple. We must have thorough secretion and excretion by the usual means, never omitting the alcoholic vapor bath daily and hydragogue cathartic. For special treatment the C. powder of lobelia, given so as to keep up continuous nausea; general relaxation is desirable, and if this does not afford relief, give it sufficiently often to produce emesis. For the purpose of reducing the inflammation, and keeping up relaxation of the larynx, we would apply externally cloths, frequently changed, saturated with the oils of lobelia, stillingia and capsicum diluted with alcohol.

Counter-irritation is of great utility; dry cups to the throat, spine, and the back, loins, hips, and the extremities thoroughly rubbed with oil of capsicum diluted with alcohol. Inhalation is of the utmost importance. Keep on a table opposite the patient's mouth an inhaler, and let him inhale the vapor of vinegar, or the vapor of water medicated with belladonna, aconite, sanguinarin, myricin, lobelia, &c.

In some cases, the disease is apt to assume a chronic form; when this is the case, the treatment must be varied, our remedies must be directed to a restoration of the general health, as well as the local disease. Still special attention should be paid to the excretions; the skin stimulated by the use of appropriate baths; the kidneys by some alkaline diuretic; and the bowels by laxatives. Cinchona with iron, the hypophosphates, and for the relief of the troublesome cough the bronchitis drops, or indian hemp and hyosciamus.

Local medication is of much advantage, most any soluble remedy can be thus used by inhalation, and let the patient breathe it direct. If there is a great deal of irritation and dryness, water can be made the vehicle, and lobelia, narcotics and sedatives to relieve the cough, should be the agents for inhalation. For example, such a mode of procedure as follows can be adopted with great advantage: if we have little irritation, the vapor of water may be used, or vinegar, or alcohol diluted; if we want a tonic, a decoction of cinchona, hydrastis, tincture humulus, populus, gold thread;

if an astringent is demanded, tannic acid, persulphate of iron: as stimulants, sanguinarin, podophyllin, xanthoxylin, myrrh, balsam of Peru, creasote, iodine, and so on with other remedies. Counter-irritation must be active to the sides of the pharynx, back of the neck. A course of alteratives and tonics is attended with good results. Perfect rest is of the greatest importance, and it is here that we have the greatest difficulty to contend with in treatment. Speaking and singing should be entirely prohibited, and the larynx used as little in conversation as possible. Food of a bland and nourishing character, milk punch, beef essence, and everything calculated to prevent depression.

The use of the nitrate of silver cannot be too emphatically condemned. There are more destruction, more confirmed cases of permanent ulceration, and confirmed incurable sore throat and permanent deafness result from the use of this agent, as a medicine, than from the use of any other remedy. The treatment of inflammatory sore throat is nearly identical with the above.

PUTRID SORE THROAT.

This is to be distinguished from the inflammatory by the soreness and white specks or aphthae covering ulcers which appear in the fauces, together with great debility of the system, a small fluttering pulse, and it may be an erythematous condition of the skin; whereas in the inflammatory there is always great difficulty of breathing, a considerable degree of swelling, with a tendency in the parts affected to suppurate, and a hard full pulse. In the one the inflammation is seated principally in the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat, and the type is asthenic or typhoid; whereas in the other, it chiefly occupies the glandular parts, and the fever is of the inflammatory type.

The putrid sore throat often arises from a peculiar or humid state of the atmosphere, prevailing as an epidemic, attacking chiefly the weak, or the debilitated and children, common in the spring and fall. It is produced by contagion, it would seem to run in families, in infants it is often fatal. In some instances, the symptoms of scarlatina and diphtheria are so blended together that it is difficult to say of which disease they partake most; in a practical point of view, this is of little importance as the treatment is the same.

Some authorities consider scarlatina, diphtheria and cynanche as essentially distinct; but my experience induces me to believe that they are merely modifications of the same disease; for I have frequently noticed it under all its different forms in the same epidemic, and even in the same family from the same contagion.

Symptoms.—Putrid sore throat is usually ushered in with cold shiverings, anxiety, nausea, vomiting, succeeded by heat, restlessness, thirst, debility, and oppression at the chest, the face is flushed, the eyes suffused, stiffness in the neck, hurried respiration, hoarseness of voice and soreness in the throat; and upon examining the internal fauces, there appears a fiery redness in every part.

The inflammation after a while takes on a peculiar termination; for, upon further inspection of the throat, a number of sloughs of a shade between a light ash color and a dark brown are observed to be on the throat and its appendages; the breath is intensely offensive; the tongue is heavily coated with a brown fur; the inside of the lips is covered with vesicles, sordes are on the teeth, acrid matter comes from the mouth which

occasions excoriations; with these symptoms there is also a coryza, which pours out a thin acrid matter, excoriating the nostrils. A diarrhoea often occurs, especially in infants, and a thin acrid matter flows from the anus, excoriating this and the adjacent parts.

From the first attack there is fever, with a small, frequent, irregular pulse, an exacerbation every evening, remission towards morning, with great loss of strength and debility. In some cases the brain is affected, and we have low muttering delirium, coma, &c.

About the third day, large patches of a dark red color make their appearance about the face and neck, which, by degrees, become dispersed over the body, even to the extremities of the fingers, which feel stiff and swollen.

The inflammation, as in the simple form, sometimes spreads along the Eustachian tube to the inner ear, occasioning ulceration, wholly destroying its structure, and causing incurable deafness. In other cases it extends to the parotid, maxillary, and other glands of the mouth and throat, which become painful and swollen; indeed, the whole neck sometimes swells, and assumes a dark red color.

As the sloughs spread, they generally become of a dark purple color, the interstices being even darker; new specks arise, and the whole internal fauces are at length covered with thick sloughs, which, when they fall off, reveal ulcers deeply seated. In severe cases, where no medication has been resorted to, or even worse, where that accursed drug, mercury, has been administered, we may have the fauces becoming black, the sloughs corroding deeper and deeper, spreading rapidly and assuming a gangrenous form, symptoms of irritation supervening, together with a diarrhoea and other indications of decline.

Prognosis.—If there is a great increase of the evening paroxysm of fever, with debility, great depression and irregularity of the pulse, early delirium, coma, vomiting, diarrhoea, or subsultus tendinum, and these are accompanied with great swelling of the throat, dark-colored spreading ulcers, with great fetor of the breath, the prognosis is unfavorable; but where the pulse becomes more moderate and stronger, the respiration free, the skin soft and moist, the florid color returning to the fauces, the discharge less acrimonious, our prognosis is more favorable. In slight attacks, where the fever is of a less putrid nature, the symptoms more moderate, we need not apprehend danger.

Malignant sore throat generally arrives at its height about the fifth or sixth day, and in favorable cases declines in five or six days; as a general rule, it runs its course more slowly in adults than in children. The mildness or absence of sore throat in scarlatina always denotes a favorable prognosis, and the presence of an eruption, in the shape of blotches or small points, scattered over the extremities and trunk, of a red, florid, or a dark purplish hue, affords an unfavorable prognosis.

Pathology.—From dissections, it would appear that the fauces are inflamed, suppurated and gangrenous, and that the trachea and larynx are likewise in a state of inflammation, and lined with a viscid fetid matter. In numerous instances, the inflammatory affection extends to the lungs themselves. Enormous enlargement of the lymphatic glands about the neck, occasioned by an absorption of the acrid matter poured out in the fauces, are now and then to be found. We have a state of things post-mortem, analogous to what we have in typhus fever.

Treatment.—As this affection differs essentially from the simple form, its treatment is altogether different. We must abstain from all depleting measures, as they invariably prove injurious by increasing the irritability and debility, which is usually extremely great. The greatest precaution should be used with respect to the employment of active purgation. The regular expulsion of the feces must be promoted by mild enemas, and even these should only be had recourse to if nature is insufficient. Active purgation is never admissible, and even where a mild aperient is demanded, one composed of juglandin and leptandrin is the best.

At the commencement of all cases an emetic of the C. tincture of lobelia is indicated, and even its repetition is very advantageous. It never fails to bring away a considerable quantity of acrid matter, which, by getting into the bowels, might induce diarrhœa; a complication to be avoided by every possible means, as always adding to debility and endangering the life of the patient. In the early stages an emetic will sometimes cut it short, and even if it does not, will break or mitigate its severity. At an advanced period of the disease it is often advantageous.

The grand object to be kept in view in this malignant disease, is to check or counteract its septic tendency, to wash off from time to time the acrid matter from the fauces, and to overcome debility. For this purpose capsicum is invaluable; an infusion of two tablespoonsful, with a teaspoonful of salt, a little vinegar, added to a half a pint of boiling water. After infusing for two hours, strain through a cloth, and give two tablespoonsful every half hour. The speedy and good effect produced by the use of this, in every case, points out its utility. To assist the effect of the above, it will be highly advisable to give bark, sulphate of chinonine in large doses, and chlorate of potassæ. Packing the throat with cold water, where the case is very active, or painting with equal parts of tincture of iodine and belladonna, is very beneficial. In children, salicin and baptisin is an excellent formula, &c. The mineral acids, more especially nitro-muriatic acid, with bark or hydrastis, are to be recommended.

To check the putrid tendency in the parts, as well as to remove the acrid matter which is secreted, it is necessary to wash out the fauces with some gargle, as muriate of hydrastis and honey, or a solution of permanganate of potash. After gargling, I have found it good practice to inhale the vapor of pyroligneous acid, or permanganate of potash, or some antiseptic agent, by means of an inhaler, which can be placed in any position for the purpose.

There can be no doubt that the greater fatality among children in this disease is to be attributed solely to their swallowing the morbid secretion from the throat. This no doubt causes vomiting, griping pains, purging of the worse description, causing the disease to spread along the alimentary canal. This is sometimes prevented by swabbing the throat with the remedies best calculated to promote their healing.

The circulation must be equalized, the skin must be stimulated, alkaline sponging, with aconite and pulsatilla, are the remedies.

Should a diarrhœa arise in the progress of the disease, immediate recourse must be had to opium, gelsemin and myricin, or the fluid extract, cranesbill and gelsemin, and stimulants should be given. The local application of capsicum and vinegar to the throat is excellent. If we have suppression of urine, the necessity of pushing, as far as possible, the invigorating plan of treatment is strongly indicated. Emollient fomentations over the bladder

are the most advisable means of removing this affection, but if the suppression continues obstinate, the introduction of the catheter may be necessary.

In the later stages of this complaint, hemorrhage from the nose, mouth and ears may occur, and it should be arrested by the perchloride of iron in solution, locally and internally.

Through the whole course of the disease, the patient must be supported by beef essence, liquid nourishment, arrow-root, rice, milk punch. Of course the quantity of the latter must be in proportion to the age, the violence of the febrile symptoms, the tendency to putrescency. The apartment should be well ventilated and of a proper temperature; bromine or chlorine should be exposed in the chamber. The greatest degree of cleanliness is essential.

HOOPING-COUGH.

Hooping-cough is an infectious disease, rarely occurring more than once in a life-time; manifested by a convulsive cough, interrupted by a full and sonorous inspiration, and returning in fits that are usually terminated by a vomiting or expectoration, attended by a slight fever, and that peculiar cough returning at intervals. Its duration varies from six to eight weeks. It is a disease peculiar to children. It is undoubtedly a disease of the nervous system; the parts implicated being the pneumo-gastric nerve and medulla oblongata at its origin. Like all other contagious diseases, it runs a very regular course, and gives immunity against a subsequent attack.

Hooping-cough often prevails epidemically, but does not in this respect appear to be influenced by any particular season of the year. It is much milder in warm climates than in cold ones; and it would seem, in conformity to this law, that the disease is found to be more severe in this country during autumn and winter than during spring and summer. It arises generally from contagion, it is true; still it must be allowed that there is a principle independent of contagion, capable of producing the complaint, and that this principle undoubtedly exists in the atmosphere, which it pervades to a certain extent; but what it is, and how formed, remains a subject for physical research. Usually it is contracted only when children are brought into immediate proximity, that the breath or the exhalations of the diseased is inhaled. This, however, is not always the case, as many take it when at a considerable distance.

Symptoms.—Hooping-cough, depending upon some poison affecting and irritating the pneumo-gastric or vagus nerve, exhibits itself in its incipient stage by a slight febrile stage of from eight to twenty days, which is sometimes accompanied, but generally followed, by violent paroxysms of coughing. The little patient is seldom confined to bed, but is restless from the coryza, oppression of the chest, and heat of the skin. As the fever abates, the cough assumes its peculiar shrill sound or hoop. Before a paroxysm comes on the child instinctively has a sort of a precognition of an attack, and runs to its mother for protection. The series of coughs or expiratory efforts are so powerful, and expel the air so violently and so largely from the lungs, that the patient seems on the point of suffocation, until a long, protracted inspiratory act follows; the rush of air through the contracted glottis causing the characteristic crowing or hoop. As soon as it is over the child regains his courage, soon appears well, returns to his play; while even if it end in an attack of vomiting, the patient almost immediately wants something to eat. The frequency of the paroxysms

varies very much : there may be one, two, or three daily, or as many in an hour.

The duration of the affection is extremely variable : some being susceptible of cure in two or three weeks, whilst others, with the very best of treatment, continue troublesome for months. It is more obstinate in the fall and winter than at any other time.

Complication.—Although the whooping-cough often proves tedious, and is liable to be aggravated by fresh cold when not entirely removed, it nevertheless seldom proves fatal, except to very young children, who are likely to suffer more from it than those of a more advanced age. The danger is in proportion to the youth of the person, the degree of fever, the difficulty of breathing, as also the state of debility which prevails.

Cases sometimes terminate in apoplexy and suffocation. It sometimes coexists or is complicated with asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, disordered bowels, consumption. If the fits end by vomiting, it may be regarded as a favorable symptom ; so also is a moderately free expectoration, not being so apt to cause pneumonia. An airless condition of a part of the lung is often found to arise in certain cases. It has been designated by various terms : pulmonary collapse or marginal pneumonia. The margins of the lungs, and the vesicles most distant from the roots, are the parts which are likely to undergo this change. It is not at all fatal unless erroneously treated by depressing agents. The poison of whooping-cough may coexist with other poisons ; as with small-pox, measles.

Diagnosis.—It is easily recognized by the character of the cough, its long continuance, and the peculiar hoop, &c. &c.

Treatment.—In the treatment of whooping-cough, we are in its first or primary stage to moderate its violence, palliate the urgent symptoms, and at a more advanced period to arrest its progress, and put a stop to it by suitable remedies, sooner perhaps than it would spontaneously have ceased ; and above all things to keep it simple—to prevent other affections complicating it. Numerous plans of treatment have been recommended for this affection, but most of them of an empirical character. All, however, agree on the value of emetics ; by all practitioners they are found the most useful in whooping-cough, and they should never be neglected. The wine of ipec. forms a pleasant agent, and as it does not depress, seems to answer well ; it affords marked relief, and in bad cases it may be repeated daily. In mild cases very little management is required ; the patient should be warmly clothed, kept from the vicissitudes of weather, fed with light nourishing diet, and allowed to drink freely of some nourishing drink. A very excellent one consists in dropping about eight or ten drops of strong muriatic acid into a pint of cold water ; cut into small pieces one pound of lean meat, put into a hair sieve, have a vessel below it, and pour on the pint of acidulated water ; continue the process of repouring say over half dozen times. Then we have a drink eminently tonic and nourishing, and one well calculated to do good in this affection.

In all cases I have found it of great utility to use brisk friction to the spine every night and morning, with either of the following liniments : equal parts of chloroform, tinctures of aconite, belladonna, and nuci vomicæ ; or equal parts of tincture belladonna and stramonium ; or apply a belladonna plaster to the spine. I have also found a plaster to the chest of some advantage, or rubbing it morning and night with a stimulating liniment composed of equal parts of the oils of lobelia, stillingia, and alcohol.

Constipation usually prevails. It will be necessary to have recourse to gentle laxatives, such as the neutralizing cordial, a teaspoonful with one grain of leptandrin, and two of juglandin. As a general thing, diet, fruit may be given for this purpose.

With regard to the more severe forms of the disease, the following prescriptions will be found of value:

- R.—Tincture belladonna, gtt. xxx.;
 Alum, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.;
 Syrup senega;
 Syrup tolu, aa. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.—*M*.
 R.—Huxham's tinct. bark, $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$.;
 Tinct. lytta;
 Tinct. camphor, aa. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.;
 Tinct. belladonna, gtt. xxx.—*M*.
 R.—Dilute nitric acid, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$.;
 C. tinct. cardamon, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii}$.;
 Simple syrup, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiiiss}$.;
 Water, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.—*M*.
 R.—Extract conii, gr. xv.;
 Alum, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.;
 Ether sul., $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.;
 Syr. simplex, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$.

Whichever of the above is resorted to should be given in teaspoonful doses, say every two or three hours.

The various anti-spasmodics, such as morphia, henbane, conium, belladonna, hydrocyanic acid, ether, chloroform, lobelia, sanguinarin, &c., have all been used with success. Astringents combined with these anti-spasmodics may be used with great advantage:

- R.—Tannin, gr. iii.;
 Ext. belladonna, gr. i.;
 Ext. cicutea, gr., iv.;
 Inf. senna, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.;
 Aq. tœnicul;
 Syr. althea, aa. $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.—*M*.

A teaspoonful every two hours.

Cochineal mixture, clover-hay in infusion, coffee, and numerous remedies, have been put forth as specifics for this affection.

For special treatment in bad cases, I prefer the tincture of the black cohosh, in fifteen-drop doses, every four hours, in alternation with one, two or three drops of tincture of belladonna, according to the age of the child; or combining the black cohosh with two or more grains of the iodide of ammonium. For obviating the fatal tendency of the disease, and putting it into a safe course, the above remedies can be relied on. The tincture of digitalis, hyoscyamus, stramonium, have been used with seeming advantage. Where there is great irritation of the mucous membrane, I have found the oil of skunk-cabbage berries in three-drops useful; or either of the following, in suitable doses:

- R.—Muriate of hydrastin, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.;
 Cochineal, gr. xx.;
 Syr. stillingia, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.—*M*.
 R.—Sulphate cinchonin;
 Muriate hydrastin, aa.

This combination of cinchonine with the muriate of hydrastin, is excellent for children; being nearly tasteless, it is easily administered. Where the secretion from the bronchial tubes is excessive, it can be checked by either of the above formulas better than by such remedies as alum, sulphate of zinc, the mineral acids, infusion of bark. If the case becomes chronic, a cure may be effected with iron, or the elixir of cinchona and iron.

Experience has taught us that a frequent change of air is extremely serviceable in this disease, and such should never be omitted if attainable. Thorough hygiene should be enforced; daily bathing, or sponging the surface: flannel should be worn next the skin, as it promotes absorption, and prevents the vicissitudes of the climate taking that effect on the skin which is often an exciting cause of coughing. The diet should be bland, nourishing, and easy of digestion.

In sleep, elevate the head and shoulders, and let the patient be carefully placed, that when the cough occurs they may be held up, so as to stand on their feet, a little forward.

BRONCHITIS.

Inflammation of the bronchial tubes is an extremely common affection. Bronchitis may be acute or chronic, one or both lungs may be affected, or only a portion of them.

Acute bronchitis is a dangerous disorder, on account of the frequency with which the inflammatory action spreads to the vesicular texture of the lungs.

Symptoms.—The chief symptoms are fever, tightness or constriction of the chest, hurried respiration, with wheezing, severe cough and expectoration; at first of a glairy mucus, which subsequently becomes purulent. The pulse is frequent and weak, tongue foul, there is headache, lassitude, sickness, and great anxiety.

Treatment.—Act thoroughly on all the secretions by the appropriate remedies, then put the patient under the influence of the C. tincture of lobelia and gelseminum, so as to induce expectoration. If there is great depression, stimulants, milk punch, carbonate of ammonia. Active counter-irritation over the chest and back by dry cups, following with turpentine stupes, or the irritating plaster, which should be re-spread every third day, or the comp. stillingia liniment. If the case does not yield quickly, more energetic means must be used; we might use the vapor bath, and internally the C. tinct. serpentaria in an infusion of asclepias and eupatorium. To act powerfully on the kidneys, the acetate of potash, gelsemin and cannabis indica should be resorted to, or small doses of aconite and veratrum might be given internally. Where we have fever it is usually of a remittent type; some preparation of bark is indicated, the sulphate of cinchonine or quinine. If expectoration is scanty, stimulating agents might be given, such as the syrup of senega, tolu, squills, sanguinarin, &c., or the bromide of potassium in some vehicle. The stimulating expectorant plan of treatment is often successful; at the same time beef essence, the inhalation of the vapor of vinegar, or other agents.

In the treatment of asthenic cases, the treatment differs not materially; the feeble condition of the system, the imperfect circulation, and relaxation of the bronchial mucous membrane must be taken into account. In mild cases, the administration of stimulating expectorants with quinine, counter-irritation to the chest with dry cups, or Firminch's method, and the veratrin

ointment applied. Inhalation may do good, but the very best results are to be obtained from bromide of potassium in the stillingia alt. Say,

R.—Stillingia alt., Keith, \bar{z} i.;

Bromide potassium, \bar{z} ss.—*Misce.*

Fifteen drops every three hours. Nourishment and stimulants must be perseveringly given.

The treatment of chronic bronchitis must depend very much upon the age and constitution of the patient. The most number of cases are benefited by stimulating expectorants, by tonics, by nourishing food, by stimulants. If the disease is due to the poison of syphilis, it is readily cured by the C. syr. stillingia, with the iodide or bromide of potassium, and chloride of gold. If the patient be gouty or rheumatic, irisin, or the C. tinct. corydalis, with acetate of potash and iodide of potassium, does well; but if we have difficulty in expectoration, we must resort to such agents as C. powder of lobelia, and capsicum in S. syr., or tolu, or scillea.

But if the case is one of pure, uncomplicated bronchitis, we must pay attention rigidly to the skin, bowels and kidneys. We must improve nutrition by every means in our power; cinchona or hydrastin, the bitter tonics and mineral acids, hypophosphites and nux vomica, are all good curative agents. Iron and sulphur, in alternation with some of the above, where we have a deficient cutaneous circulation. To relieve any morbid irritation of the nervous system, belladonna and hyoscinamin should be given in a trituration of asclepin. Inhalations of the vapor of nitrate of potassæ, in an infusion of hops, or hyoscinamus, or stramonium, water and vinegar, or hydrocyanic acid, with a narcotic or sedative. If no success attend these, then tar, creasote, myrrh, iodine, chlorine, bromine, infusions of podophyllum, sanguinarin, xanthoxylin, and no agent must be used that gives rise to irritation. As in the acute form, when the expectoration is too profuse, we find senega and the balsams valuable. The oil of lobelia, one drop on sugar, acts like a charm; but the best agents to arrest the secretion thoroughly and positively, are the collinsonia, achillea, ptelea, trillium, lycopus, polygonum, euonymus, xanthoxylin, &c., made into a syrup. The balsam of copaiba, fir, tolu, peru in mucilage, with some of the essential oils, are employed with advantage. Judicious counter-irritation to the chest in all cases where the patient's strength will permit of it; Firminch's instrument, and the irritating plaster are the best here.

ASTHMA.

This disease is a spasmodic affection of the lungs, which comes on by paroxysms most generally at night, and is attended by frequent, difficult and short respiration, together with a wheezing noise, tightness across the chest and a cough, all of which symptoms are much increased when the patient is in an horizontal position.

Asthma rarely appears before the age of puberty, and seems to attack men more frequently than women. Dyspepsia always prevails, and appears to be a very prominent feature in the predisposition; more prominent among men than women.

When the disease is attended with an accumulation and discharge of mucus from the lungs, it is called humid asthma, but when accompanied by expectoration, dry or spasmodic asthma, idiopathic or spasmodic, symptomatic or organic.

Asthma is essentially a nervous disease, being dependent upon tonic con-

traction of the circular muscular fibres of the bronchial tubes. The paroxysm may be induced by direct or reflex mechanism, or in other words, it may be central in the medulla oblongata, or it may be in the pulmonary or gastric portion of the pneumogastric, or some other portion of the nervous system, being transmitted to the medulla oblongata, from thence reflected by motor filaments.

Symptoms.—A fit of asthma is either preceded by headache and sleepiness, or by various digestive or other disturbances, or it may occur without warning. More generally, however, on the evening preceding an attack of asthma, the spirits are often much depressed, and the person experiences a sense of fullness about the stomach, with lassitude, drowsiness, and a pain in the head; later, a sense of tightness and stricture across the chest; the difficulty of breathing continues to increase, both inspiration and respiration are performed slowly, and with a wheezing noise; the speech is difficult and uneasy; a propensity to coughing succeeds; the patient can no longer remain in the horizontal position, being as it were threatened with immediate suffocation. Or it may be that the patient awakes two or three hours after midnight, with a sensation of suffocation or constriction about the chest; the dyspnoea gradually increasing until a painful and fearful struggle for breath sets in. Various postures are assumed to facilitate the attempt at emptying the lungs; the patient stands erect, or leans his head forwards on his hands on some piece of furniture, or rushes to the open window, at which he will remain almost for hours gasping for air. The chest is distended to its utmost limit, inspiration and expiration are performed with the greatest difficulty, and there is evidently some serious obstruction to the entrance and exit of air.

During the fits the pulse is not usually much affected, but in some cases there is a frequency of it, with some degree of thirst and other febrile symptoms. In some persons the face becomes turgid and flushed during the continuance of the fits, but more commonly it is pale and shrunk. Urine voided at the beginning of a fit is generally in considerable quantity, with little color or odor; but after the fit is over, what is voided is in the ordinary quantity, of a high color, and sometimes deposits a sediment.

Causes.—It may be hereditary, or due to organic disease of the chest, and in other cases no cause can be detected. It may be due to congestions of blood, noxious or irritant air inspired into the air passages, such as dust, cold air, certain vapors; the influence of particular atmospheres or climatic conditions; certain diathesis, such as the scrofulous, gouty, psoric and scorbutic; dyspepsia, or irritation of the abdominal viscera; dyspepsia, or eating improper food, or late suppers; irritation of the bronchial system by any cause, suppression of long accustomed evacuations, frequent catarrhal attacks, debility, water in the chest, aneurisms, polypi, peculiar condition of the blood.

Asthma, once having occurred, is very liable to return periodically, and more especially when excited by certain causes, such as a sudden change from cold to warm weather, or from a heavier to a lighter atmosphere; by severe exercise of any kind, which quickens the circulation of the blood; by an increased bulk of the stomach; by exposures to cold, obstructing the perspiration, and thereby favoring an accumulation of blood in the lungs; by disagreeable mental emotion.

Prognosis.—The proximate or immediate cause of the disease is a pre-natural or spasmodic constriction of the muscular fibres of the bronchia

which rarely if ever destroys life, and many affected with it live to a good old age. A complete cure is often effected; nevertheless the disease is a serious one, chiefly on account of the cardiac and pulmonary conditions, the chief of which are congestion of the lungs, emphysema, hypertrophy and dilatation of the right side of the heart, and when these conditions are established, the patient has a poor time of it indeed.

Treatment.—In the treatment of asthma, we should endeavor to moderate the violence of the paroxysms, and when they have subsided, prevent their recurrence. With the view of preventing any danger, and removing any difficulty that may exist, we would give an emetic of the C. tincture of lobelia, or the same, per rectum, if it is thought to arise from irritation from the alimentary canal. This may relieve and relax the bronchial spasm; if not sufficient, we would keep the patient under the influence of the lobelia, either internally in small doses, or the oil cut with alcohol and bathed over the throat and chest. I have succeeded well with lobelia; the common tincture, in twenty-drop doses every few hours, with five grains of the bromide of potassium, act like a charm. Other sedatives may be used; *tobacco*, to those not accustomed to smoking, frequently does good; with the nausea and collapse, the attack of asthma ceases. Chloroform, ether, stramonium, act in certain cases like a charm. The fumes of blotting paper, soaked in a solution of nitrate of potash and dried, give relief in uncomplicated cases. Instances now and then occur where relief is quickest obtained from a stimulant, such as coffee, brandy, ammonia, xanthoxylin; gelsemin succeeds when all fail.

The most important part of treatment consists in improving the general health, by tonics, a regular mode of life, and the daily use of the sponge or cold shower bath, to prescribe rules as to diet, to obviate attacks of dyspepsia, to have the meals so arranged that supper may be digested before bed-time. The inhalation of oxygen gas gives relief, since it affords the system an excess of oxygen.

It is impossible for me to speak too highly of the value of subcutaneous injections of a solution of gelsemin in affording prompt, instantaneous relief from the paroxysm, and a repetition of them tending to ward off subsequent attacks.

As regards counter-irritation to the spine, galvanism, &c., experience has clearly proved their utility. Considering the disease as purely nervous, a course of treatment calculated to stimulate and invigorate the brain and spinal cord is eminently proper, highly consistent and very successful.

PLEURISY.

Pleuritis, or pleurisy, are terms applied to inflammation of the pleura—the serous membrane investing the lungs and lining the cavity of the thorax. It may run an acute or chronic course; one side only is affected, though we occasionally have double pleurisy.

Symptoms.—It is usually ushered in by chilliness, or slight rigors, followed by fever, and an acute lancinating pain in the side, called a stitch; which pain is commonly seated below the nipple, over the antero-lateral attachment of the diaphragm. It is aggravated by the expansion of the lung in inspiration, by coughing, by lying on the affected side, by pressure. There is also a short harsh cough, the skin is hot and dry, cheeks flushed, pulse hard and quick, respiration increased in frequency, anxiety, restlessness, urine scanty, high colored. If we put our ear to the painful part, we

hear the dry inflamed membrane, the pulmonary and costal pleura rubbing against each other and producing a friction sound; this rubbing can also be felt by the hand. But the sound soon ceases; either the inflammation terminates in resolution, and the two surfaces of the pleura regain their natural moisture and smoothness, or the roughened and inflamed surfaces get adherent; or they become separated by the effusion of serum. If the pleurisy has been severe, the effusion becomes enormous.

Diagnosis.—The sharp lancinating pain, with difficult respiration and cough and febrile action, are sufficient to determine the nature of the disease. The mitigation of the pain, oppression of breathing, dullness on percussion, diminished respiratory movement, determine that effusion has taken place.

Treatment.—The objects in the treatment of pleurisy must be directed to the removal of the inflammation, to lessen the rapidity and equalize the circulation by different means, and prevent the flow of blood to the pleura. This can be accomplished in various ways. It can be accomplished by keeping the patient thoroughly under the influence of our arterial sedatives, such as veratrum, aconite, gelsemin, lobelia. From the well-known power which these agents possess over the heart and arteries, they are invariably used with advantage in pleurisy. To aid these remedies, we like profuse diaphoresis; we would use the vapor bath daily, and resort to the administration of an active diaphoretic as the *C. tinct. serpentariæ*. These remedies act promptly, they are powerfully relaxant, sedative, revulsive, and often arrest the disease.

As strong purgatives are found to determine the flow of blood to internal parts, I regard them as improper agents in pleurisy. It is well to get an action of the bowels with podophyllin and leptandrin to obviate constipation, and afterwards to relieve them by mild measures. Alkaline diuretics are important, as the acetate or citrate of potash.

To allay the pain in the side, and take off the inflammation internally, it is always advisable the use dry cups freely, and follow with the irritating plaster, or Firminich's method, and follow with veratrin ointment. A free expectoration being the means that nature adopts to relieve herself of this inflammation, it should be encouraged by every possible means, such as inhaling the vapor of warm water, or administering some expectorant.

As opiates tend to check perspiration and expectoration, they should as a general rule be avoided. It is true the patient must have sleep, but what will aconite, gelsemin and the sponging the surface not do in the way of an anodyne. Some cases are so mild, so easily controlled, that instead of the cups and such active measures, fomentations of hops, or stramonium may be substituted. For establishing convalescence, a thorough tonic course should be adopted.

Throughout the whole course of the affection the patient must be carefully nursed, his strength supported by the best means. On his recovery, he must guard against any fresh exposure to cold, as a return of the complaint is usually attended with very bad consequences.

Chronic pleurisy yields slowly to measures that promote absorption, remove irritation and restore the tone of the system. Active counter-irritation must be rigidly adopted, then a thorough alterative course, such remedies as menisperm, corydalin, cornin, hydrastin, irisin, iodide of potassium, &c., are entitled to our highest confidence. Great benefit is derived from bathing with salt water and brisk friction daily, otherwise the treatment must be on general principles.

PNEUMONIA.

Pneumonia, or acute inflammation of the substance of the lungs, is a serious disease, commonly ushered in by general febrile disturbance. At the end of from one to three days there are rigors, which are soon followed by nausea, cough, pain in the side, distressed breathing, a pulse of nearly 160 in the minute, burning heat of skin, thirst, loss of appetite, prostration, headache, transient delirium.

Every case of pneumonia consists of three stages—engorgement, red hepatization, and gray hepatization. In each stage there is fever; more or less pain in some part of the chest more severe at the commencement; accelerated and oppressed breathing; great depression, occasional delirium; cough, expectoration of viscid, rust-colored sputa which unite in a mass so tenacious, that even inversion of the vessel would not detach them. If these sputa be minutely examined, they will be found to consist of the debris of the lungs, mucus, epithelium, exudation matter, blood cells, oil globules.

In the stage of engorgement, the substance of the lung becomes loaded with bloody serum; in the second stage, the spongy character of the lung is quite lost, it is hard and solid, and in the third stage we have diffused suppuration of the pulmonary tissue, parts of the remaining tense and impermeable. In many instances, we have a true suppuration.

Chronic pneumonia may be a sequel of the acute. Typhoid pneumonia where all the symptoms are indicative of feeble vitality, and where we have a rapid change in the constituents of the blood. Pneumonia may affect one lung or both; or technically speaking, may be double or single. The right lung suffers from inflammation nearly twice as often as the left; about once in eight cases both are affected. The lower lobes are more obnoxious to inflammation than the upper. Average duration fourteen days; if complicated, longer. Pneumonia without bronchitis is probably never seen.

Treatment.—From an extensive practice, I am satisfied that pneumonia in its early stage can be arrested, cut short, and all danger to the structure of the lungs thus avoided. To diminish the action of the heart and arteries, to effect sedation, establish secretion, which being accomplished, an acute inflammatory condition cannot go on. For this purpose aconite, veratrum, gelsemin and asclepias combined answer well. If the bowels require evacuation, strong purgatives ought not to be employed, but gentle aperients of a cooling nature, mild purgation is admissible, but never drastic ones. As an adjunct, the alkaline bath three times daily, the mustard foot bath and sufficient doses of some anodyne to give sleep, and of citrate of potassa to act upon the kidneys. Over the affected lung, counter-irritation, dry cupping, following with the irritating plaster. On the third or fourth day the patient is free from fever and pain, and ready for the employment of tonics, the best of which are bark, hydrastin, &c. This is my plan of treatment of cases that I get hold of in their incipency. I depend on the arterial sedatives, keeping the pulse at 70 or so, free skin, kidneys and bowels and toning up the system. But if the above does not succeed, I keep on the same species of sedation, more active counter-irritation, resort to the vapor bath, and large doses of the C. tinct. serpentaria. Hot fomentations over the affected side are good, but they interfere with more active treatment.

In numerous cases of pneumonia the irritation of the respiratory organs is so great, as to keep up a harassing cough to the great injury of the

patient. To relieve this, free expectoration is the means that nature adopts to relieve herself, we ought therefore to promote this as much as possible, by giving such remedies as are supposed to have the power of promoting a secretion from the parts, such as nauseant expectorants, C. powder of lobelia. To assist the effect, as well as to relax the vessels of the lungs, I have found the inhalation of vapor of great advantage; the vapor of chloroform might occasionally be used, or water, or the steam of vinegar, making use of a pediluvium every night. All that is necessary besides is a light diet, with a free supply of cold water as a drink, together with beef tea and wine as soon as the symptoms demand them.

In typhoid pneumonia, when the loss of strength and congestion of the lungs are marked, we must adopt a treatment same as typhoid fever, at the same time promoting expectoration and relieving inflammation. As a rule, patients suffering from typhoid pneumonia bear stimulants well, and should have them in sufficient quantities to maintain the integrity of the system, and nothing must be used that depresses the vital powers.

At the beginning of an attack of pneumonia opiates prove injurious by interrupting expectoration, and should not be prescribed in the early stage of the disease. In a more advanced stage, where a cough is the only urgent symptom, opiates are useful, and should be given so as to obtain sleep for the patient.

During the whole of the complaint the patient should be confined to bed, lying with his head and shoulders elevated as much as possible; the most perfect quiet enjoined; the air of the apartment should be kept moist by the evaporation of boiling water, say at a temperature of 60 degrees, and the strength well maintained by milk punch, beef essence, &c. On recovering, he should carefully guard against any exposure to cold, or irregularity, or excess, which might occasion a relapse; for no form of inflammation is so apt to recur as pneumonia and a return; a recurrence often lays the foundation of consumption.

Should the inflammation terminate in gangrene, stimulants and tonics will be especially demanded, the general plan of treatment must be modified to meet the pressing indication, brandy as large as can be borne, quinine freely, inhalations of pyroligneous acid, or turpentine, are often successful. In this stage of the disease everything that would derange the alimentary canal must be avoided. This should be rigidly attended to, a mild emetic, we must avoid purgation, and meet the symptoms by the appropriate means. We must sponge the dry hot skin and give refreshing draughts. We must allay pain, ease the cough, stop diarrhoea when it arises, and procure sleep by the proper means.

To support the vital powers, and resist the tendency to putrescency, it is always right and highly judicious to give stimulants, and of all I prefer brandy. If the fever exhibits a remittent type, we must never omit that sovereign remedy, bark. If we succeed in removing the symptoms of putrid pneumonia, we must have recourse to the restorative wine bitters and other tonics in order to strengthen the stomach and system in general.

CONSUMPTION IN CHILDREN.

Tubercle is the specific product of a peculiar constitutional disease. It is deposited in a fluid state, the deposit coagulates, and forms a foreign body; hence it exists in isolated masses, or infiltrated into the tissues of many different organs, being most frequently found in the lungs. In

children, tuberculosis exists without affecting the lungs, being more or less disseminated over the whole viscera. There is a great deal of speculation as to the mode of formation, nature and variety of tubercle. The best explanation is that it consists of an exudation of the liquor sanguinis, presenting marked differences from the simple or malignant exudation. We can easily understand how meagre diet, a defect in digestion, in the elaboration of the blood, will operate on or influence the normal quality of that fluid. In pulmonary phthisis, the tubercular deposit takes place in the areolar tissue, between the air cells, in the air cells themselves, and in the smaller bronchial tubes communicating with them, and wherever a speck of this matter is deposited from the blood, it continues to increase by constant addition or attraction. When it becomes hard it is called tubercle, and in this condition it is frequently found; cavities are rarely formed in the lungs in early life. The tubercles soften, suppurate, and are expelled through the bronchi, trachea and mouth; their original form may be a cavity, but more frequently they close and heal, or more tubercular matter continues to be deposited on their sides, or in other parts of the lungs, until they become so diseased as to be incompatible with life.

The points of difference between phthisis in the child and adult are well marked; the disease usually comes on gradually, the child is unwell, listless, it droops, has no appetite, loses flesh and strength, a slight dry cough comes on: but this is never severe, like the cough of the adult; there is no expectoration, for the child swallows what the adult spits up. In children there is an absence of hemoptysis, diarrhoea is not so common, and frequently we have no colliquative sweats.

As the disease progresses all the symptoms increase; the skin becomes hot and dry, attacks of bronchitis and catarrh recur repeatedly; the respiration becomes quickened, attended with wheezing; the flesh wastes, the skin becomes wrinkled, the face assumes the appearance of old age, the strength decays, aphthæ form about the mouth, bronchitis, exhaustion, marasmus terminate the scene.

Death usually occurs from some of the following causes: bronchitis, hemorrhage, suppuration in a bronchial tube involving a blood vessel, or from tubercular peritonitis, acute hydrocephalus, exhaustion, extreme weakness or marasmus.

The usual physical signs derived from percussion and auscultation cannot be relied on, as the deposit of tubercle in children is much diffused. Our prognosis is highly unfavorable, and the most frequent causes are hereditary influence, cold and damp air, improper nourishment, deranged nutrition, any depressing agency, the great and sudden changes of our climate.

Treatment.—Experience has taught us that remedies are only of utility in the early stage. If there is any hereditary tendency, great attention should be paid to prophylactic measures; the child should be well nursed, warmly clothed, kept in the open air in fine weather, kept in well ventilated rooms, carefully watched at dentition, weaning, &c.: guard it from contagious disorders, diarrhoea, catarrh; no lowering measures should be resorted to, but everything calculated to build up and support are most appropriate.

When the disease is present, when tubercular matter is once deposited in the lungs or bronchial glands, then the plan of treatment which is successful is to use every possible means to restore and promote the

general nutrition, to subdue local irritation, and avoid everything which deteriorates or induces bronchial irritation.

Nutrition must be improved by attention to the quantity and quality of the food, by warm clothing, by pure mild air, by the administration of bark, phosphorus, iron, cod liver oil. Our attempts to impart strength are often aborted by a total want of appetite, or by some inability of the stomach to digest food. In such cases the elixir cinchona et ferri, or the wine bitters, or pepsin should be given; these failing, the juice of raw meat should be tried. Milk is a valuable remedy in phthisis, sometimes invaluable combined with brandy. With the view of guarding against any diminution of cutaneous perspiration, flannel should be worn next the skin.

In our climate, tubercles are induced and accelerated in winter and retarded in summer; a free, pure equable temperature is to be preferred. With regard to the use of medicines, as iron, phosphorus, bark, cod liver oil, I have great confidence in them, given alternately. If the oil disagrees, it may be advantageous to introduce it into the system by inunction, which is best effected by mixing it with tincture of iodine, and rubbing into the chest morning and night.

For the cough, if it is dry and harsh, lobelia, sanguinaria, ipecac are indicated, or the stimulant expectorants, as senega, squills, or the syr. stillingia, tolu and verbascum. Of all narcotic agents for the purpose of procuring relief, checking the cough, I prefer the cannabis indica. To remove inflammation from the lungs, and prevent the further deposit of tubercles, or to keep them from proceeding to suppuration, keep the irritating plaster constantly applied, and changed from place to place as it becomes irritable. Whilst we are pursuing a treatment calculated to build up, and giving such remedies as bark, iron, phosphates, and relieving any symptoms as they present themselves, I have derived the greatest possible benefit from the inhalation of oxygen. This is a remedy of great power, a powerful exciter, a gentle stimulus, which invigorates the vital fluid, gives firmness to the solids, energy to the fluids, and obliterates the cause of the disease. It is easily prepared from the chlorate of potassee.

The hectic fever, or night sweats, are best controlled by the administration of crawley, or gallic acid, or nitro-muriatic, bathing with salt water, &c. If there be diarrhoea, the best remedies are subnitrate of bismuth in an infusion of epilobium, aromatic tincture of guaiacum with tannic acid, nux vomica in the neutralizing cordial.

Digitalis is an excellent remedy in the consumption of children; it excites the action of the absorbents, it lessens the action of the heart and arteries, and at the same time it is a powerful tonic and stimulant to the heart; it is sometimes well to combine it with the tincture of myrrh and balsam copaiba. To palliate the cough, which is very apt to prove troublesome, opiates should be given, with the C. syr. stillingia, tolu, &c., and some demulcents, as Iceland or Irish moss, in a decoction of milk, may be given. Pulmonary Consumption is entirely of a scrofulous character, consequently we want a nutritious diet, animal food, the white of egg, the elements of blood, &c., the use of conium, phosphorus, alteratives, and a judicious use of counter-irritation.

Chloride of sodium, used as a bath and internally is good; best given in beef tea, and if there is thirst, let the patient drink an infusion of gold thread. I am partial to the use of tannin in phthisis, given in simple

syrup with quinine. Milk and yeast is regarded as a sovereign remedy for consumption. The juice of raw meat, with brandy, is not only valuable here, but in general scrofula, anemia and chronic dysentery. Carbolic acid greatly benefits some patients, administered partly by the stomach and partly by inhalation; all patients to whom this remedy is given, experience the most favorable results. In my practice, I have found some of our concentrated remedies of great utility, and their therapeutic power much enhanced when given in glycerine—nutrition is much improved. The sulphites are valuable agents; they arrest the process of the deposit of tubercle, and prevent the disorganization of the blood.

DISEASES OF THE HEART.

Affections of the heart, more especially inflammation of the pericardium, are very common, not quite so common in the young as in the adult.

Pericarditis frequently arises from cold, injuries, contaminated blood, produced by disease of the kidneys, the poison of scarlatina, or diphtheria, measles or rheumatism; its most frequent occurrence is in association with rheumatism. The symptoms are the same in all ages; pain in the region of the heart, increased by inspiration, by pressure, often darting to the shoulder and down the arm: palpitations, dry cough, hurried respiration; pain on lying on the left side, restlessness, anxiety, intermittent pulse, ranging about one hundred and twenty; the motions of the heart are tumultuous, perceptible at a distance from the patient; frequent noises in the ears, giddiness and epistaxis. As the disease advances, there is extreme debility, suffocative paroxysms, tendency to syncope, and odema of the face and extremities. In the adult these symptoms are seldom collectively present in any individual case; in the young they are often marked by many circumstances.

The physical signs are of great importance, of these there are three prominent ones that demand our attention:

1st. The earliest signs observed are increased intensity of the natural sounds, resulting from irritation propagated to the muscular tissue of the heart at the beginning of inflammation of its investing membrane, the ventricles contract with great force, giving us a loud systolic *bellows-murmur*, with the sounds louder, the impulse stronger.

2d. Extension of dullness over the heart, resulting from liquid effusion. Dullness is not only greater, but greater in extent beyond the normal limit; as a result, we have signs of pressure, excitement, weakness or paralysis, in consequence of the intervening fluid, and the impulse is scarcely perceptible.

3d. Friction signs, attended with, or preceded by, valvular murmurs. This friction sound is caused by the rubbing of the inflamed and roughened surfaces upon each other. This sound is only heard early in the disease, before the surfaces of the pericardium are separated by the effusion of fluid. When effusion takes place, the surfaces are either separated by fluid or become adherent, consequently the sound disappears.

Prognosis.—Pericarditis is always a dangerous disease, very much so when the morbid action is acute or general, or when it occurs in the scrofulous, or when it supervenes upon a severe attack of some disease. The endocarditis, which frequently accompanies it, produces mischief to the valves of the heart. It may terminate fatally in a few days, but more frequently it yields to appropriate treatment, and terminates in

apparent recovery. Pericardial adhesions occasion other structural changes in the heart sooner or later to develop themselves.

Endocarditis and carditis give rise to a sense of oppression, uneasiness at the cardiac region, slight fever, small, feeble and intermittent pulse, great anxiety, cold sweats, cough, great difficulty of breathing, jactitation and syncope. In either of these affections the action of the heart is excessively violent; a *vibratory* thrill is felt by the hand, there is increased dullness, but the beat of the heart is superficial, instead of remote and distinct, as in pericarditis. A *bellows-murmur* is a constant characteristic phenomena of endocarditis. Its terminations are usually permanent valvular disease, followed by implication of the heart's substance, with a complete train of consequences, as anasarca, &c.

Treatment.—In no disease are the arterial sedatives used with such marked benefit. Extended experience has demonstrated their utility, so that at the commencement of the disease they should be given, as veratrum, aconite, digitalis, combined with the tincture of macrotys in sufficient quantity to control the action of the heart. Nothing seems more certain than the above remedies: they reduce, with great rapidity, the number of contractions, and, as it were, tone and strengthen; they must be watched, the medicine discontinued gradually as the heart becomes more regular, the impulse more normal, the urgent symptoms controlled. Dry cupping over the region of the heart and spine, and then resort to the hot or vapor bath. Then I give hyosciamin and asclepin, to give relief to the patient's sufferings; the dose which will be needed will vary with the severity of the pain and restlessness, small doses at first and gradually increase. The bathing should be continued. An effort then should be made to bring the system under some powerful alterative, as irisin, menispermin and iodide of potassium, keeping up the action of the arterial sedatives. Counter-irritation over the heart by the cantharidal collodion, over which the irritating plaster; the same on the spine opposite; the occasional use of the mustard foot-bath, keeping up active sponging of the entire surface every three hours. If there be much fluid effusion, the following answers a good purpose:

R.—Bitartrate potassea, gr. xxx.;
Nitrate potassea, gr. iii.;
Podophyllum, pulv., gr. ii. *Misce.*

Every three hours. The great emunctories must be free, the heart relieved by getting a determination of blood to other parts of the body, and keeping down irritation. Nourishment should be light, mild cooling drinks, diuretic beverages, and if the powers of nature flag, stimulants should be perseveringly given. There must be perfect rest of mind and body, and all possible causes of excitement should be carefully excluded. As a special remedy in the stage of convalescence, the cactus grand, in alternation with the digitalis, are very appropriate and highly useful.

DISEASES OF THE EAR.

In children, we have three affections of the ear, which are exceedingly common, namely, *otalgia*, *otitis* and *otorrhœa*; three pathological conditions, the treatment of which is exceedingly empirical, and consequently highly unsuccessful.

OTALGIA, OR EARACHE.

This may be symptomatic of inflammation of the ear, or of the presence of foreign bodies, or of tonsillitis, or disorder of the alimentary canal, or of malaria, or of rheumatism, &c., or it may be idiopathic, that is to say, true neuralgia of the ear. In the latter it usually occurs in paroxysms of very severe, excruciating, plunging or lancinating pain, of an intermittent character, shooting through the nervous filaments. Its periodicity, the total freedom from annoyance during the intervals, are points of its neuralgic character. The symptomatic form is due to some functional derangement acting upon the nerve, which is the seat of pain, disease of the brain, spinal cord. Its sympathetic causes are debility, irritation, wet, cold, eruptions, teething, disorders of the stomach, &c.

Treatment.—The indications are to remove all sources of irritation, the primary disease, and to amend any disorder of the constitution that can be detected, and to alleviate pain. The ear should be examined, as well as the great secreting organs; see that there is no sign of congestion, and if there is, it should be removed by counter-irritation, by the warm bath, or by the application of aconite and chloroform, or veratrum ointment.

The constitution should be well attended to, anemia, emaciation, debility calls for iron, bark, tonics. In all cases improve the appetite and secretions; but if no cause can be detected, an emetic of the C. tincture of lobelia, warm pediluvium, a diaphoretic infusion to aid the action of the lobelia, as asclepias and serpentaria, then hyosciamus, leptandrin and scutellarin. Diuresis must not be overlooked, then follow with this combination in teaspoonful doses every few hours: \mathcal{R} .—Iodide potassium, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$; tincture gelseminum, macrotys, aa, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$; water, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$.— \mathcal{M} . Alternate with cypripedin and scutellerin. Gelsemin, atropia, morphia, nux vomica are valuable remedies in solution, as well as guaiacum, colchicum, scutellarin, valerianate of zinc, phosphorus, and if malaria be present, prussiate of iron, quinine and gelsemin in combination. Belladonna internally, sufficient to produce dilatation of the pupil, and locally in the ear. To relieve the tinnitus aurium, drop in the ear a few drops of the following: \mathcal{R} .—Ether, glycerine, aa— \mathcal{M} . To mitigate the pain, local agents are of some utility; electricity, the vapor of ether or opium, stramonium. An alterative course and attention to the secretions, small doses of the chloride of gold, in alternation with the citrate of bark and iron, are good to prevent a recurrence.

OTITIS.

Otitis, or inflammation of the ear, may affect the external and internal ear at the same time, or it may be confined to either.

Acute otitis is one of the most painful affections in the catalogue of disease—it is a disease peculiar to the young, usually induced by cold. The pain is of a most excruciating character, lancinating in the extreme and when it remits, is followed by a dull aching pain and soreness, extending over the whole side of the head and down the neck, generally an aggravation of the symptoms at night, causing sleeplessness, fever, and even delirium. The lining of the meatus is swollen, dry, pinkish, and in a short time a muco-purulent or purulent discharge takes place, and relief is experienced. Otitis may be due to certain causes; we frequently meet it, as strumous otitis, exanthematous otitis, &c.

The *treatment* that we have found most successful, is to equalize the

circulation, reduce inflammatory action, subdue pain, &c. Aconite, veratrum and gelsemin combined, given in sufficient quantities to keep the pulse at 70 or 75, is good in affording relief, in mitigating pain, controlling local inflammation; counter-irritation being useful, followed with fomentations of an anodyne character, affords instantaneous relief. The employment of medicated vapor, if a suitable apparatus can be obtained, is excellent—the temperature of the apartment should be warm. If there is much neuralgic pain, a mixture composed of tinctures belladonna, aconite and chloroform is very effective, or a mixture of hyosciamus, stramonium and gelsemin. The condition of the skin should be attended to, it is hot, dry and demands our attention; and the asclepin and C. tincture serpentaria should be freely given; it should also be frequently sponged with the alkaline wash. The bowels should be stimulated with podophyllin, leptandrin and hyosciamus.

Having thus pushed treatment vigorously, if the case does not yield, give R.—Ext. cannabis indica, gr. ss; ext. conii, gr. i; ferro citrate et strychnine, gr. ss.—M. Ft.; keep up counter-irritation vigorously. If the strumous diathesis seem to be the latent cause, then twenty drops of the following every four hours is attended with advantage: R.—Con. stillingia alt. (Keith's;) iodide of sodium, aa, ʒi.—m. In all cases the treatment should be very prompt, not only by arterial sedation, but small alterative doses of gold or irisin should be given. Convalescence should be established on iron, bark and stillingia. If we suspect it to arise from a rheumatic source, (lactic acid in the blood,) alkalies must be given in addition, and as a local remedy the sulphite or bi-sulphite of soda.

OTORRHŒA.

Otitis is very apt to terminate in otorrhœa, or purulent discharge from the ear. Indeed, all varieties of disease of the ear are very prone to terminate in otorrhœa. It is frequently a symptom of certain diseases, and often occurs without any appreciable cause about the time of dentition. It is an affection that is much overlooked, or, if treated at all, in a very faulty manner by dropping certain obnoxious ingredients into the ear; and in this way an offensive, obstinate discharge is established, and in this way an affection easily curable by proper treatment, is allowed to become chronic, which may continue for years, and be very destructive in its progress.

Treatment.—If it is acute and attended with much fever, it might be met with arterial sedatives, and freely unlocking the secretions. Then the ear should be well syringed with castile soap and water, and then an examination of the ear should be had by speculum; if a granulated or vascular condition, with a slimy condition of the lining membrane exist, then the brushing over the parts with a solution of the sesquicarbonate of potash. If the inflammation is violent, counter-irritation should be resorted to, and a hot fomentation of stramonium or bran should be constantly applied. A lotion of equal parts of the tinctures of aconite, belladonna and hyosciamus should be applied round the ear; or if the pain be very intense, the vapor of opium, stramonium and lobelia, chloroform. If all the acute symptoms are subdued, and the chronic stage has set in, it must be treated on general principles. The general health should be improved by *tonics, alteratives* and *aperients*.

The best tonics here are iodide of iron, nitro-muriatic acid, phosphorus, Huxham's tincture of bark, hydrastis, &c.

The best alteratives are the C. syr. stillingia, with iodide potassium, C. syr. celastrus, irisin, gold, phytolacin, menispermin.

For an aperient, podophyllin, leptandrin.

The local disease should be attended to by the cautious use of stimulating and astringent injections, and if the discharge be not severe, and no cause, as polypus or some constitutional taint, a cure may be effected by syringing with a solution of such agents as zinc, tannin, myricin, rhusin, lycopin; and if the discharge is fœtid, a lotion of the permanganate of potash is excellent, being both an astringent and antidote to the disagreeable smell.

Cleanliness is essential to success, syringing the ear twice daily; the discharge should never be allowed to accumulate, it is the principal means of perpetuating otorrhœa. When once the meatus becomes a secreting cavity, with ulceration of its walls, it resembles a fistula, and the longer it has existed, the more difficult to deal; and this fistulous character, especially in a narrow passage, promotes the continuance of a slight thin discharge, long after the granulations or other producing causes have been removed. The action of the external air upon this secreting surface can never be too much observed; hence, the impropriety of using cotton wool. Counter-irritation is wonderful in its effects, remarkable in its power. The irritating plaster is the best; next best the tincture of iodine, made stronger, and rendered more soluble by the addition of the hydriodate of potash.

Most cases of otorrhœa depend upon a constitutional defect, and we have reason to believe that the state of the constitutional health assists in keeping up the local disease, and that in all cases we should improve the general health; act upon the absorbents, tonics, change of air, iodine, cod liver oil; generous diet is invaluable.

No bad result can follow from curing otorrhœa. The evils which result from these discharges are due to their being neglected: for so long as it does exist, we can never tell the result, or what serious disorganization may take place.

SCROFULA.

Scrofula, or struma, is a disease of constitutional origin, manifested by certain external signs, as swelling of the lymphatic glands, peculiar conformation of body, which give rise to a special diathesis, &c. Scrofula and tuberculosis we regard as the same, identical, to wit: an impaired condition of the vital powers, resulting in the deposit of a peculiar substance in the lungs or glands of the body—a deposit of tubercle. The local affection in either case is no more than a fragment of a great constitutional blood malady. Phthisis, or scrofula, is a broken down condition of the blood corpuscles—a state where we have an excess of white corpuscles, and a defect in the vital forces, whereby we have the elementary ingredients incapable of assuming a normal standard. Taking it for granted, that the causes of scrofula and tubercular disease are identical, and that they attack a certain class of persons whose vital forces are weak, we find the blood in these cases usually serous, its vitality is of a low grade, it is poor—poor in all the elements of life—nutrition is imperfect, the blood corpuscles do not attain their natural size, consistency and color; there is abundance of

white corpuscles, and from these and other causes we have a languid circulation, and such a serous condition of the blood that partial exudations are apt to occur, more especially of its albuminous portion; this exudation is apt to cohere together into minute spherical masses, destitute of acquiring an organized structure themselves, but grow by attracting to themselves fresh particles from this white-cell blood.

Besides the hereditary disposition, almost anything that will impair or disorder the system, will become an exciting cause of tubercular disease. The hereditary disposition is usually manifested by certain external physical signs, which are indicated by the hair, skin, delicate complexion, large veins, which are seen meandering under the smooth, transparent skin; full lustrous eyes, the sclerotic of a pearly white color, pouting lips, weak voice, great sensibility to external impressions and changes of the weather, with a general weakness of organization, &c. It is also remarkable for the peculiarity of countenance, the teeth, the sour fetid breath, narrow chest, high shoulders, the flesh soft and flabby.

Certain diseases predispose to the elaboration of white-cell blood, and consequently of deposits from it, as syphilis, diphtheria, &c., certain occupations, unwholesome air, imperfect ventilation, depressing passions. The most prolific cause of this disease is insufficient or improper food, diseased or faulty nutrition, a generation of acid in the process of digestion. Its most common hereditary causes in children are usually to be traced to improper marriages of persons too nearly related by blood or temperament, where either of the parents are very young or very old, disease, mercury given to pregnant females, or frequent copulation, or menses being present in a woman who is pregnant, menses during nursing, &c. Our mode of living may predispose—our advanced civilization—because we have departed from the simplicity of nature, by running to excesses and habits prejudicial to health. Scrofula or consumption is but little known among people who lead simple lives, subsist upon plain substantial food, and take abundance of exercise in the open air. Anything that depresses the vital forces may be a cause, as the allopathic system of medication, with its mercury and depleting agents, is a fearful source of this affection, as their chief remedies diminish the stamina and vitality of the constitution.

Among the primary causes of tubercular deposit, no doubt the principal one is hereditary disposition, but this disposition explains very little of the real cause. Vitality is the effect of so many conditional causes, each liable to vary in intensity, and by that variation to influence the *degree* of vitality, that it is difficult to tell in what the ultimate change in tuberculosis owes its origin; but there is no doubt, although neither chemistry, nor pathology, nor physiology have yet demonstrated it to us, but that the blood is less vital, possesses less red corpuscles, has essentially less stamina than the blood in the normal state.

Prevention.—There are several points to be observed in the prevention of scrofula:

Well-arranged marriages—the parties must not be incompatible, nor related by blood—they must be in sound health. If the disease is known to exist in one or both parents, the greatest possible care should be taken to keep their health up to a normal standard, more especially the mother during utero-gestation. She should have good diet, warm clothing, regular exercise, a freedom from depressing agents, mentally and physically. On the birth of the child, every means should be taken to improve its general

health, counteract the hereditary tendency by attention to food, air, clothing, and in case there is no hereditary predisposition, ill-ventilated apartments, damp houses, unhealthy localities should be avoided.

Treatment.—In the treatment of any affection resulting from this diathesis, we must bear constantly in mind its constitutional cause; no remedy that debilitates should be used. In all forms of this affection I am partial to correcting and improving the alimentary tract; for this purpose I resort to an occasional emetic of lobelia and eupatorium per., this follow with the alcoholic vapor bath, letting the patient drink freely of cold water, then give podophyllin and leptandrin; there is always a full and hard abdomen, and a loaded condition of the bowels, and an excessive quantity of morbid matter will be discharged—this should be repeated every third day. The daily use of the alkaline bath; if there is any leison suspected, then counter-irritation with the irritating plaster, and getting free suppuration is a powerful adjunct in treatment.

To correct, as much as possible, the constitutional taint, give the alterative syrup, or the C. syr. celastrus or stillingia, which are well calculated to improve nutrition, or the concentrated Kieth's alterative of stillingia have succeeded well with me, so has irisin, corydalin, menispermin, rumin, phytolacin; I have effected more permanent cures with these agents than others. I always alternate these alteratives with some form of cinchonea. Iron is an agent essentially called for; the most soluble preparation is the best, (pyrophosphate.) If we have white-cell blood, iron is the antidote. These tonics should be continued for some time after a cure has been established. If we do not succeed, if the case is chronic, then resort to the sulphites; add them to the alterative syrups. Iodine is a remedy of great value, as the iodide potassium in moderate doses, iodine baths, *iodine*, rendered more soluble by adding iodide potassium, added to water and used in a wooden bath tub. Chloride of gold in small doses, the muriate of platinum, cod-liver oil improves nutrition, and so is valuable in the strumous—it requires to be persevered with. Diet is of great importance; an invigorating, easily-digested, blood-making diet, avoiding acids or all substances likely to become acid on the stomach; indigestible substances must be avoided or prohibited. Thorough hygiene should be the rule, daily baths, flannel next the skin, fresh air, exercise, &c. If it be connected in any way with rheumatic diathesis, alkalies, macrotin, colchicum and cinchonea. Convalescence should be established on general tonics and alteratives; iodide of iron, phosphates, irisin.

No disease is more apt to recur than this; it is therefore of the greatest importance to keep up treatment for many months, and if there is the least indication of a recurrence, to meet it promptly and energetically. Salt water baths, friction to the surface must not be overlooked.

THE ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

The eruptive fevers may be regarded as continued fevers, having an eruption superadded. The diseases of this class are *small-pox*, *measles*, and *scarlet fever*. These diseases have one common character, as follows: A period of incubation, a certain time elapsing between the hour of infection, and the establishment of fever; they are all accompanied with high febrile action, which runs a defined course; all attended with an eruption, which runs a regular series of changes; all affecting an individual only once in a life time; all arising from a specific contagion, and their progress

cannot be stayed, but their severity may be modified with medicine and good nursing.

VARIOLA, OR SMALL-POX.

Variola, or small-pox, may be defined as a contagious and infectious fever, commencing with lassitude, headache, stupor, mental depression, rigors, heat of skin, vomiting, pain in the back and loins, and succeeded on the third day by an eruption of pimples, which, in the course of a week, inflame and suppurate. In some cases the mucous membrane of the nose and mouth is similarly affected. When the vomiting and pain in the back are violent, it is indicative of a severe form of the disease. It attacks persons of all ages, but children are more liable to it than those of more mature years; it may prevail at all the seasons of the year, but in general is most prevalent in the spring and summer.

Small-pox is distinguished into the distinct and confluent; *in* the former the eruption is separate, distinct from each other, *in* the latter they run into each other; the one mild in its type, the other often accompanied with typhoid symptoms. Both species are produced either by breathing air impregnated with the effluvia arising from patients suffering from the disease, or from the introduction of variolous matters from clothes, contact, &c., and the grade or variety depending altogether on the amount of the poison imbibed, and the state of the constitution of the patient at the time, and on certain contingent circumstances. The area of variolous contagion is limited to a very narrow sphere.

The time which elapses from the hour of infection to the establishment of the fever is twelve days; but if the disease is received into the system by inoculation, only seven days elapse between the reception of the virus and the appearance of the fever. There is no contagion so certain, so positive, as that of small-pox; the period when the contagion is most virulent is during the suppurative stage. The susceptibility of the constitution to the action of the poison is exhausted by one attack.

Four different stages are usually observed in small-pox: the *febrile*, *eruptive*, the *maturative*, and the *declination* or scabbing.

If the disease has arisen naturally, and is of the distinct species, the eruption is preceded by redness in the eyes, soreness in the throat, pains in the head, back and loins, languor, lassitude, faintness, rigors, alternated with heats, thirst, nausea, vomiting, quick pulse, &c.

In some instances these symptoms prevail in a high degree, and in others they are moderate and trifling. In young children, convulsions are apt to occur prior to the appearance of the eruption, which create great alarm.

About the third or fourth day from the development of the acute symptoms, the eruption shows itself in little red spots on the face, neck and breast; and these continue to increase in number and size for three or four days longer, at the end of which time they are to be observed dispersed over several parts of the body.

If the pustules are not very numerous, the febrile symptoms will disappear on the appearance of the eruption, or if not, will become moderate. Should the pustules be perfectly distinct and separate from each other, the suppuration will probably be completed about the eighth or ninth day, and they will then be filled with a thick yellow matter; but should they run into each other, it will not be completed until some days later.

If the pustules are very thick and numerous on the face, it is apt to be greatly swollen, the eyelids to be closed up; previous to which there usually arises a hoarseness, difficulty of swallowing, discharge of viscid saliva, &c.

About the eleventh day the swelling of the face usually subsides, together with the affection of the fauces and other parts. The severity of the disease bears a direct relation to the quantity of the eruption. The eruption is papular, which ripens into pustules, suppuration being complete about the tenth or eleventh day, at which time the pustules break, crusts or scabs form, and in four or five days more these begin falling off.

In the *confluent* form, the fever which precedes the eruption is much more violent than in the distinct, being usually attended with greater anxiety, sickness, more intense pain in the back, greater heat, thirst, nausea, vomiting, than in the distinct variety, coma and delirium are not unfrequent, and in infants convulsions.

The eruption usually makes its appearance about the third day, being frequently preceded or attended with a rosy efflorescence, similar to that which takes place in measles; but the fever, although it suffers some slight remission on the striking out of the eruption, does not go off as in the distinct variety; on the contrary, it increases after the fifth or sixth day, and continues considerably throughout the remainder of the disease. As the eruption advances, the vesicles on the face run together, containing a thin brownish ichor; the face is pale and doughy. On the parts not exposed, such as the trunk and extremities, though often not confluent, have no areola, and are pale. The vesicles on the top of the pimples are seen sooner in the confluent than in the distinct; but they never rise to an eminence, being usually flattened in: neither do they arrive at proper suppuration, as the fluid contained in them, instead of becoming yellow, turns to a brown color.

About the tenth or eleventh day the swelling of the face usually subsides, the hands and feet begin to puff up and swell, and about the same time the vesicles break, and pour out a liquor that forms into brown or black crusts, which, upon falling off, leave deep pits behind that continue for life; and where the pustules have run into each other, they disfigure and scar the face very considerably. When to the foregoing symptoms malignancy and putrescency are added, the disease becomes malignant small-pox.

In the confluent small-pox, the fever which, perhaps, had suffered some slight remission from the time the eruption made its appearance to that of maturation, is often renewed with considerable violence, and this is called the secondary fever; and this is the most dangerous stage of the disease.

The only diagnosis that is necessary is between small-pox and chicken-pox. In the latter, the pustules commonly go back, without coming to suppuration: their number, size, appearance and course differ very essentially.

Prognosis.—The distinct small-pox is not attended with danger, except when the eruptive fever is very violent, or when it attacks pregnant females, or approaches more nearly to the confluent: the degree of danger is in proportion to the violence and permanence of the fever, the amount of eruption, the vigor of the vital powers, the disposition to putrescency which prevails. When there is a great tendency this way, the disease

usually proves fatal between the eighth and eleventh day, but a fatal termination may be protracted till the fourteenth or sixteenth day.

The more perfect the maturation, and filling of the pustules by the fourth day, the less the danger. The more abundant the eruption, the greater the danger; the pustules eliminate the morbid poison existing in the blood, and their proper filling up or maturing is essential to a cure. Delirium, suppression of the various secretions, great hoarseness, a sudden suppression of diarrhœa, when present, are dangerous symptoms; the sloughing of any part, the occurrence of convulsions, of erysipelas, will increase the probability of a fatal termination.

Treatment.—In the treatment of small-pox, and all other eruptive fevers, there are three prominent indications to be attended to. We must equalize the circulation and moderate the fever, when it is violent, by the arterial sedatives, aconite and asclepin, by mild laxatives, as leptandrin and juglandin, by diuretic drinks, by tepid alkaline sponging; we must support the vital powers, when they become feeble, by stimulants, by nourishing broths, milk punch, essence of beef; we must combat any complication that may arise with energy and prudence, bearing in mind that no depleting remedy can be borne by a system already prostrated and overcharged by a debilitating poison.

Distinct small-pox requires but little medical treatment, but the most thorough hygiene; and if the young patient is doing well, little medicine need be given. Consequently, all that is wanted in addition is a plain unstimulating diet, a guarded watchfulness of complications, a cool airy apartment, bed clothes frequently changed, a regular sponging every two hours, and plenty of water or lemonade to drink. Supposing the case does not proceed as favorably as could be desired, then we must attend to the prominent symptoms.

If the fever run high, we may give aconite and asclepin; give the patient plenty of fresh air; we would continue actively the sponging. As the quantity as well as the quality of the eruption depends much on the violence and duration of the eruptive fever, and as by mitigating the one we render the other more favorable, and for effecting this desirable end, the above remedies I greatly esteem, more especially the repeated sponging; it mitigates the headache, the pain in the back, and other febrile symptoms, a slow and gentle perspiration is induced, and a mild eruption is the result. If it is early resorted to, with other appropriate treatment, the febrile symptoms are controlled, elimination is aided, the number of pustules are diminished, the danger of the disease is lessened. The temperature of the patient's chamber should be such that he may experience no sensation of cold or heat, comfortable. He should lie on a mattress covered with a few bed-clothes; he should have the apartment to himself, and everything about him should be frequently changed.

I have succeeded well, before beginning any treatment, by giving an emetic of the C. powder of lobelia, and letting the patient drink freely of an infusion of sweet marjoram and the pitcher plant. The pitcher plant undoubtedly exercises a specific action on the virus, and under its exhibition, with proper auxiliary treatment, many cases cannot only be modified, but effectually cut short. Small doses of the sulphite of soda should also be given all through the case.

With regard to the use of purgatives, of the very mildest character and used for the purpose of diminishing excitement in the distinct variety

they may prove serviceable, if moderately given, as the neutralizing cordial, juglandin, leptandrin, &c.; but if the case is aggravated, or of a typhoid character, they should not be given. Where constipation prevails, enemata of tepid water will answer well. If convulsions occur previous to the appearance of the eruption, then the warm bath, the vapor bath, the administration of the C. tincture of lobelia, with small doses of belladonna, will be appropriate treatment, and if it does not yield, friction to the surface with dry mustard, counter-irritation to the spine and extremities, and some diaphoretics, as C. tincture of serpentaria with stramonium. The same remedies, with the addition of carb. ammonia and macrotin, in an infusion of saffron or sweet marjoram, may be used if the eruption does not come out kindly, together with nourishment.

I have always found it good practice to allay all irritability and restlessness, either by Dover's powder or hyosciamin. It is well by this mode of treatment, to control the febrile symptoms, lessen the action of the heart, allay thirst and every symptom promptly. If the febrile symptoms continue considerable, and the eruption well developed, the plan of treatment must not be relaxed. If a great degree of cynanche is present, gargles and the inhalation of vapor may be used.

In those cases where the pustules contain a thin watery fluid, and are accompanied with great soreness, uneasiness, loss of strength, prostration, &c., the C. tincture of cinchona should be given in large doses, and persevered with in alternation with milk punch. Even in the confluent variety, where there is a putrid tendency, where the pustules are filled with a thin ichorous fluid, bark and alcoholic stimulants are our sheet-anchor.

If the eruption, after having made its appearance, strike in suddenly, and is attended with weak pulse, a sinking in of the pustules, then a liberal use of milk punch or wine, with mustard to the extremities, and diffusible stimulants, as ammonia, serpentaria, warm bath, &c.

In treating the secondary fever, attend to the bowels: administer sedatives if there is irritability; and if suppuration in the pustules does not go on kindly, nourish well with beef tea, milk punch, eggs, wine or brandy. If the mouth and throat become implicated, mucilaginous drinks and an emetic may be resorted to. Any determination of blood to the head or chest, or other viscera, require the foot bath and counter-irritation. If suppression of urine should occur, an onion poultice over the pubes, and a few doses of the tinctures of gelseminum and cantharides, and if these and other means fail, the catheter should be used. Obstinate, persistent vomiting proves troublesome, and is best relieved by effervescing salines, or soda water, or lime water, or a few drops of laudanum and chloroform; locally, counter-irritation over the stomach.

Profuse, exhausting diarrhœa is a troublesome and dangerous symptom; as it produces rapid debility, the safest and best plan is to endeavor to moderate by such agents as the neutralizing cordial and cranesbill. There is little secondary fever in the distinct variety, but a good deal in the confluent; this of course must be carefully treated, chiefly by milk punch, wine, bark, &c. To relieve the itching that is sometimes intolerable, glycerine with camphor, or glycerine, rose water, and subnitrate of bismuth.

To prevent pitting, the face should be masked; it should be bathed with tepid milk and water, and on the sixth day a mask should be worn,

and the face smeared over with sweet oil, or glycerine and camphor, so as to exclude the external air—a complete covering. There are also a numerous class of remedies given for this purpose, as the pitcher plant, chlorine, puncturing the pustules, and brushing them over with the nitrate of silver, &c. When the pustules are numerous on the face, the eyes often become affected, and a loss of sight is not unfrequent. In those cases some mild astringent wash; glycerine should be used to prevent the lids from adhering; bathing them with milk and water. In all cases the patient's strength should be carefully supported by food of a light character and acidulated drinks; a liberal use of alcoholic stimulants is always proper.

In varicella, or chicken-pox, the eruption generally commences on the shoulders, breast, but usually spares the face. There are no constitutional symptoms of importance; it is contagious, runs its course in six days, and requires little treatment aside from hygienic measures.

Vaccination should be performed on all children at the sixth month, and repeated at the age of puberty; in practising this, the lymph should be fresh, taken from a vesicle on the seventh or eighth day, of a healthy child free from any hereditary taint or disease.

MEASLES.

Measles, a continued contagious fever, accompanied by an eruption, and frequently attended with inflammation of the mucous membrane of the respiratory organs. The period of incubation varies from ten to fourteen days, during which there is little disturbance to the general health; a feeling of languor, with slight cough; symptoms of fever and catarrh begin to show themselves, followed by rigors; sneezing, a diffusion of thin humors from the eyes and nose, the eyes are suffused, the membrane of the nose, the fauces and the larynx become affected: the eyelids are swollen, intolerance of light, dry hollow cough, hoarseness, dyspnoea, drowsiness, a tendency to delirium, great heat of skin, and frequent and hard pulse. The eruption comes out at the end of the third or beginning of the fourth day of the disease; seldom earlier, often later. It consists of small circular spots, resembling flea-bites, which gradually coalesce into patches; these are of a dull dingy red color, present frequently a crescentic shape, and slightly raised above the surface of the skin. The first appearance of the rash is on the forehead and face, and gradually extends downwards; it begins to fade in the seventh day in the same order, and without producing much marked desquamation. The diarrhoea, which sometimes sets in, is for the most part beneficial. The fever does not abate on the appearance of the eruption. The contagion of measles is strong: most powerful during the eruptive stage.

Scarlatina sometimes resembles measles; the redness of scarlet fever is more diffused, and is not in distinct spots with the natural color of the skin interposed. In measles, the eruption rises above the skin, and occasions a roughness to the touch, which is hardly observable in scarlet fever. In scarlatina there is seldom any cough, the eyes do not water, the eyelids are not red or swollen, all which rarely fail to attend measles. The time of the eruption is also different; for it appears in scarlet fever, both on the face and arms, about the second day, but in measles it begins to be visible about the third day on the chin and breast, and does not come on the arms and hands till the fourth or fifth day.

The measles may prevail at all seasons of the year as an epidemic, but the middle of winter is the time they are usually most prevalent; they attack all persons of all ages, but children are most liable to them. Like the small-pox, they never affect a person but once; their contagion is of a specific character. It is like all other diseases, worse in the scrofulous.

Prognosis.—This will depend upon the mildness or severity of the chest symptoms; the complications are more to be dreaded, such as severe ophthalmia, laryngeal and croup affections, bronchitis or pneumonia, consumption or hectic fever may arise. Pneumonia, diarrhoea, and even dropsy are sometimes the consequences. In some cases the measles make their attack in a mild manner, and go through their natural course without medical aid; but in others, the febrile symptoms run high, particularly after the appearance of the eruption, and are accompanied with a strong pulse, much coughing, great difficulty of breathing, and other symptoms of pneumonia.

Treatment.—During the whole course of the disease it is proper to attend to all the secretions; and, therefore, if constipation prevails, it should be obviated by administering the neutralizing cordial, or leptandrin and juglandin, or enemas. Should the difficulty of breathing and oppression of the chest be not relieved by aconite, gelsemin and asclepin, in alternation with pulsatilla, or C. tincture serpentaria and aconite, then counter-irritation over the chest by capsicum and vinegar, or mustard, often proves valuable.

The entire surface of the patient must be sponged with the warm alkaline wash every two or three hours; this gives great comfort, allays restlessness, promotes convalescence. Exposure to cold must be carefully guarded against. The patient should be confined to bed, the apartment should be darkened, and kept moderately warm.

The cough is usually troublesome, and it is usually necessary to give mucilaginous drinks, mild diaphoretics, as asclepin, gelsemin and lupulin, syrup of poppies, or simple syrup with cypripedin, and any good acidulated drink. In addition, if the cough proves very troublesome, and is attended with great difficulty of breathing, inhaling the vapor of vinegar, or stramonium, may prove serviceable. If the febrile symptoms run high, the arterial sedatives, together with attention to the great emunctories, is essential.

When the cough harasses the patient a great deal at night, then the diaphoretic powder at night, or small and repeated doses of a combination of wild cherry, lupulin, lobelia, and hyosciamus in syrup, or an infusion of trillium pendulum, asclepias and hair-cap moss. Opiates, more especially opium, should be administered with great caution, not only in this disease, but in all diseases of an inflammatory character, and should not be given if we have a high grade of fever. Arterial sedation usually affords all the relief required; those valuable remedies, aconite, gelsemin and asclepin, usually allay the fever, relieve the respiration, and keep the secretions relaxed, whereas the reverse takes place with opium.

If the diarrhoea prove exhausting, geranin, hamamelin and myricin should be given, with the neutralizing cordial; but as an open condition of the bowels proves serviceable, it should not be suppressed unless it is violent.

When the eruption of measles disappears before the proper period, and there are anxiety, delirium, or convulsions occurring, the indication

evidently is to restore the eruption. To effect this, immediate recourse must be had to the warm mustard bath, or the vapor bath, the administration of some of the following remedies, either C. tincture serpentaria, or pulsatilla and aconite, or ammonia and the C. powder of lobelia, will be the best remedies; if there be debility, or any malignant tendency, nourishing broths, wine, milk punch, cinchona, are pre-eminently indicated.

Although we thus inculcate confinement to bed, the avoidance of exposure to cold, and a comfortable room, still the patient should not be loaded with bed clothes. It is true thorough hygiene should be enforced. Arterial sedation should be carefully watched; we should bear in mind its tendency; never debilitate in weak habits.

The state of the three great cavities must be carefully watched, especially towards the decline of the eruption, and should any indications arise they should be met promptly on general principles. After the disappearance of the eruption, it is proper to give some cooling purgative, juglandin and leptandrin; this is worthy of attention, as many troublesome complaints are thereby prevented. After the affection has entirely subsided, the patient should be warmly clad, and not allowed to go out too early, and convalescence established upon bark, hydrastis and pyrophosphate of iron.

SCARLATINA.

Scarlet fever is an infectious and contagious febrile disease, characterized by an extensively-diffused bright scarlet efflorescence of the skin, and of the mucous membrane of the fauces and tonsils, commencing about the second day of the fever, and declining about the fifth; it is often accompanied by inflammation of the throat, and sometimes of the submaxillary glands. It is essentially a disease of childhood. The average mortality has been great.

It is divided into three kinds or grades, the type depending chiefly on the amount of the poison absorbed, and the vital power of resistance of the patient; when unaccompanied with an ulceration of the throat, and the skin only is affected, it is *scarlatina simple*; when attended with a great deal of throat affection, as well as the skin, it is called *scarlatina anginosa*; and *scarlatina maligna* when all the force of the poison seems to be expended on the throat, when there are symptoms of putrescency present.

It has been disputed whether the poison of scarlet fever, malignant sore, and diphtheria are different diseases, or only varieties of the same disease. In my opinion they are the same, operating with different degrees of intensity at peculiar periods and in different constitutions and temperaments, according to the amount of the poison received. Scarlatina does not always assume precisely the same appearance. This diversity depends on many contingent causes; the nature of the poison, location, season of the year, the temperature of the atmosphere, the mildness or inclemency of the weather, the circumstances in which the patient is placed, the habit of body and constitution, the state of health at the time of the attack, and their situation with reference to hygiene. If the patient has once had the affection, it is not liable to recur. It may attack persons of all ages, but more particularly children.

Scarlatina is of a very contagious character: simple contact, inoculation and inhalation, are the channels by which the infection may be

introduced into the body. Undoubtedly the grand avenue of infection is the respiratory mucous membrane. The disorder to which scarlatina bears the greatest resemblance is measles, but from this affection it may be distinguished by the following characteristics:

The efflorescence in scarlatina generally appears on the second day of the fever; in measles, it is seldom very evident until the fourth. It is much more full and spreading in the former disease than in the latter, and consists of innumerable points and specks under the cuticle, intermixed with minute papulæ; in some cases forming continuous, irregular patches, in others coalescing into an uniform flush over a considerable extent of surface. In measles, the rash is composed of circular dots, partly distinct, partly set in small clusters or patches, and a little elevated, so as to give the sensation of roughness when the fingers are pressed over them. These patches are seldom confluent, but form a number of crescents, with large intervening portions of cuticle, which retain their usual appearance. The color of the rash is always different in the two diseases, being vivid red in scarlatina, but in measles a dark red.

During the febrile stage, the measles are distinguished by an obstinate harsh cough; by an inflammation of the eyes and eyelids, with great sensibility to light; by an increased discharge from the lachrymal glands, sneezing, &c. Scarlatina is frequently attended with cough, redness in the eyes; the cough in scarlatina is short, irritating, without expectoration; the redness of the eyes is not attended with intolerance of light; the ciliary glands are not affected; and that, although the eyes are shining and watery, they never overflow. In scarlatina there is more anxiety, depression, weakness, adynamia than in measles; in the latter the symptoms are strongly inflammatory.

The chief distinctions between the simple and the more aggravated form consists in the fever being great, but little difficulty about the throat; the more malignant or aggravated, the greater the fetor of the breath; the fever is more of a typhoid kind. In simple scarlet fever, the skin is of a bright scarlet color, smooth, and always dry and hot; in the more malignant form it is red, pimply; the pimples being redder than the interstices.

Scarlet fever begins with lassitude, debility, confusion of ideas, chills, shiverings, alternated by fits of heat; the thirst is great, the skin is dry, the patient is restless, anxious, nausea, and perhaps vomiting. The evacuations are usually normal, the pulse feeble but quick, and in some few cases slight affection of the fauces may be perceived.

About the second or third day the scarlet efflorescence appears on the skin, which seldom produces any remission of the fever. On the departure of the efflorescence, which usually continues out for about three or four days, a mild perspiration comes on, the fever subsides, the cuticle falls off in small scales, the patient regains his health usually rapidly.

At the same time that the efflorescence spreads on the body, the mucous membrane of the mouth, fauces and nostrils also becomes affected. The appearance of the tongue is very characteristic of scarlatina. At first it is covered with a thick white fur, through which the elongated papillæ project, but as this fur clears away it becomes clean, preternaturally red, of a strawberry appearance. The affection of the mucous membrane of the mouth terminates by resolution, with the disappearance of the febrile symptoms; eight or nine days being the usual period.

In *scarlatina anginosa*, the symptoms are more violent than the preceding; coldness, shivering, languor, debility, sickness, nausea, vomiting of bilious matter, headache, delirium, pungent heat of skin, marked prostration. About the second day stiffness of the neck, uneasiness of the throat, hoarseness and pain on swallowing. The fauces, palate, uvula and tonsils are red, swollen; the inflamed surface is covered with coagulable lymph. As this inflammation goes on, all the febrile symptoms increase; the skin is very dry and hot. When the efflorescence appears, it brings no relief; on the contrary, the symptoms are aggravated, fresh ones arise. The efflorescence does not observe the same regularity as in the simple form; it does not appear so early, is delayed to the third or fourth day, comes out in patches on the arms and chest, shows a tendency to vanish and re-appear. In the progress of the disease, one universal redness pervades the face, body and limbs, which appear somewhat swollen. The eyes and nostrils partake more or less of the redness; and in proportion as the former have an inflamed appearance, so does the tendency to delirium prevail. With the fading of the eruption, about the fifth or sixth day, the fever and inflammation of the throat begin to abate, although the throat often remains sore for a week or ten days after the disappearance of the rash. This variety of fever sometimes assumes a more aggravated form; being accompanied with an acrid discharge from the nostrils and ears, deafness, inflammation of the parotid glands, and suppuration sometimes takes place.

Malignant scarlet fever differs but little from the above in its symptoms; the fever soon assumes a malignant or typhoid character, great cerebral disturbances being superadded to the affection of the fauces and skin, great irritability, restlessness, delirium of a low muttering character. The tongue is dry, brown, tender and chapped; the lips, teeth and gums are covered with sordes; the breath is fetid. The throat is swollen, of a dusky red hue; the tonsils and other parts are covered with incrustations, consisting of exudations of lymph, or in some cases gangrene sets in. The cervical glands are involved in the inflammation. The rash is irregular in its appearance and in its duration; at first it is pale, but soon becomes changed to a dark livid red; petechia also often appears upon the skin. If relief is not prompt, many cases of this malignant form of scarlet fever terminate fatally on the third or fourth day. It is a disease of great danger; great hopes may be entertained if the seventh day be passed.

Prognosis.—Scarlatina in its mild form is not usually attended with danger, but when the system seems saturated with the poison, and partakes much of the nature of malignant, or discovers a putrid tendency, it often proves fatal. The discharge of a highly acrid matter from the nose, diarrhoea, the fauces of a dark red or purple color, without swelling, ash-colored or brown specks, soon becoming ulcerated, great prostration of strength, delirium, coma, anxious difficulty of breathing, petechia, sordes, &c., are very unfavorable symptoms.

Treatment.—If called in on the onset of the disease, when the skin is dry and hot, pulse much accelerated, coated tongue, the best thing we can do is to give the patient first an emetic of the C. powder of lobelia, then follow with the alcoholic vapor bath, then put the patient to bed in a well-ventilated apartment, have him sponged the entire surface every two hours with the warm alkaline wash, open the bowels with an enema of tepid water. Then place the patient upon aconite and belladonna, suffi-

cient to keep the pulse about seventy-five, and alternate this with chlorate of potassæ in syrup.

An emetic should never be omitted, and even a repetition of it is often the means of preventing complications. After the emetic, it is always well to cleanse the alimentary tract; purgatives should be carefully avoided. After the bowels have been once unloaded, arterial sedatives are specially demanded; the head should be kept cool, and if there are symptoms of delirium, belladonna and stramonium are the remedies. If symptoms of depression or collapse appear, wine, ammonia, capsicum, nourishing food should be ordered. Plain cold or tepid water to the throat is better than capsicum and vinegar. If the aconite fail in maintaining moisture on the skin, in promoting elimination of the poison, then combine it with asclepin, or the C. tincture of serpentaria, or an infusion of some diaphoretic tea.

Throughout the whole course of the disease, if there is either inflammation or ulceration of the throat, it will be proper to make use of some detergent gargle. When the throat is much affected, capsicum and vinegar applied, and kept on till some degree of irritation is produced. When the fauces are in a sloughy state, a warm fomentation of nitric acid, highly diluted with a stimulating gargle of tincture capsicum and myrrh, will prove highly serviceable. To give the patient sleep is all important and essential; for this, hyoscin in a little camphor water, or lupulin with minute doses of gelsemin and belladonna. Opium is never indicated; it proves injurious.

In those cases of scarlet fever which show a disposition to malignancy or putrescency, it is always advisable to give cinchona in substance, decoction or infusion, with the mineral acids, or the permanganate or chlorate of potassa. Chlorine is often useful, so is pyroligneous acid, baptisin. In this grade, a stimulating plan of treatment is the best; the vital powers are so prostrated that unless we support them by the free administration of brandy, wine and bark, agents which are calculated to prevent a metamorphosis, which, if not given, the vital powers would fail. I like the carbonate of ammonia given in alternation with the above; it is very beneficial in this disease.

My usual plan of treatment of this disease is simple, simply eliminative and supporting, meeting the indications promptly and efficiently. When the fever has abated, cinchona, hydrastin, iron, pyrophosphate, phosphoric acid, stimulants, with nourishing diet, pure air, and gentle exercise will greatly accelerate the recovery of the patient.

Scarlatina being a very contagious disease, and never failing to excite the greatest consternation and anxiety, it should be our aim to annihilate the powers of contagion; we may employ fumigations of chlorine and bromine.

In regard to prevention, it is obvious that an improvement of the diet in those who live low, moderate exercise in the open air, and, in short, they should do everything to promote the building up of the vital powers, thorough hygiene, cleanliness and ventilation. Those in attendance should avoid, as much as possible, the inhalation of the breath or emanations of the sick, as scarlatina is most frequently received in this way.

Sequelæ.—Children, who suffer from this fever, are liable to certain consequences, permanent affections, as ophthalmia, enlargement of the cervical glands, &c.; but the most common, and the most serious, is an

affection of the kidneys, with anasarca, characterized by cloudy, scanty, albuminous urine, general serous infiltration of the larger serous cavities. This sequel is most common after a mild attack, owing to a want of caution which is observed in such cases. The patient may expose himself to the action of the cold; the exposure arrests the functions of the skin; the scarlatinal poison, which was being eliminated by the cutaneous excretion, is thrown back into the circulation; the kidneys are called upon to do the work—eliminate that material which the skin has been rendered incapable of doing—but the contaminated blood is sent to them in larger quantities than they can bear. The same blood is intensely serous, white-cell; it overwhelms them, and hence we have inflammation of the kidneys.

Acute Desquamative Nephritis is best treated by *rest* to the kidneys, and purifying the blood by other channels; for this purpose, rest in bed in a warm room, good diet, consisting of the elements of blood, the vapor bath daily, the diaphoretic powder, given with podophyllin, jalapin and B. tartrate of potassee, free purgation, and a judicious use of such remedies as digitalis, iodide potassee, iron.

During the presence of this dropsy, children are very apt to suffer from odema of the lungs; the symptoms in the commencement are those of bronchitis, but at the end of two or three days the breathing becomes hurried, dyspnœa, violent action of the heart, feeble pulse. The only relief consists in free purging, the vapor bath, lobelia emetic, and frequently repeated doses of the eupurpurin.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

In no department of medical science have we made such progress as in the treatment of cutaneous diseases. The old school treatment of these affections has been very erroneous and exceedingly mischievous, whereas in the new school mode of treatment we have been wonderfully successful, and the diagnosis rendered simple and intelligible. Most of the common cutaneous affections are very irritating and unsightly, and are generally merely local manifestations of a constitutional disorder. In speaking of this subject, we think that the best classification is as follows: *erythematous eruptions, hemorrhagic, vesicular, bullous, pustular, parasitic, papular, squamous, tubercular, maculea*.

1.—ERYTHEMA.

Erythema is a non-contagious, superficial inflammation of the skin; characterized by red patches of variable form and extent, occurring on the face, chest, and extremities. Its duration varies from a week to two weeks; it is seldom preceded by febrile symptoms; it causes little heat, pain, and terminates by slight exfoliation of the epidermis; prognosis is always favorable.

Treatment.—This is very simple. The vapor bath, followed with alkaline sponging; an emetic, unlock the secretions with juglandin, irisin and podophyllin; aconite and belladonna, then light diet, tonics, bark, C. tincture tamarac, nitro-muriatic acid.

Roseola is a mild, non-contagious inflammation of the skin, characterized by rose-colored spots or transient patches of redness, small, irregular in size, distributed more or less over the body. It is accompanied with fever, and lasts from twenty-four hours to a week.

Treatment.—This is simple; warm baths, aconite and asclepias, active

secretions, and a slight alterative course by menispermis and irisins and tonics.

Urticaria.—Nettle-rash is a transient, non-contagious exanthematous eruption, characterized by long, prominent patches of irregular shape, uncertain in its duration. There is heat, burning and tingling in the spots, itching and some gastric disturbance.

Treatment.—Give an emetic of the C. tincture of lobelia; follow with a cathartic, bathe or sponge every three hours with the alkaline wash; give aconite and the C. tincture serpentaria, or the C. tincture corydalis, with a solution of the acetate of potash.

2.—HEMORRHAGIA.

Purpura.—This disease arises from a morbid condition of the blood. It is deficient in fibrinous elements, while the capillary vessels are softened; there is a want of tone in all the tissues. Hence extravasation of blood from inherent weakness, pressure, or the force of the circulation.

Symptoms.—The spots or patches vary in color, being red, purple, livid or reddish brown, bearing a resemblance to bruises, ecchymosis; pressure does not efface them; they are sometimes persistent. Debility is the type or characteristic; depression, hectic, faintness, œdema of the extremities, prostration. There are several varieties. It must not be confounded with scurvy, which is attended by a spongy state of the gums.

Treatment.—As purpura is a disease of debility, the treatment must, of course, consist in the exhibition of the best blood elaborating diet—beef, eggs, soups; give the alt. stillingin in glycerine, alternate with nitro-muriatic acid: attend to the liver with leptrandrin, the pyrophosphate of iron with the sulphate of cinchonine; bathing with water medicated with nitro-muriatic acid, the sea-side, cod-liver oil, and bark. Turpentine is highly esteemed by the old school.

Scurvy.—This is a peculiar disease, caused by being deprived of vegetable diet. The blood is deficient in its alkaline elements; and this is the cause of the various symptoms; sallow, dusky countenance; swollen, spongy, livid-colored gums; they bleed on the slightest touch; the teeth loose; breath offensive; debility as the disease advances; urgent dyspnœa; the gums frequently slough, and hemorrhages from them as well as the mouth, nose, stomach and intestines are not uncommon. Ecchymosis, or effusions of blood beneath the skin, especially on the lower extremities, looking like bruises. The legs swell, the skin is very dry and rough, urine scanty, spontaneous salivation, constipation, and latterly general exhaustion.

Treatment.—As the blood is deficient in its alkaline properties, the sulphite of soda, or the tartrate, chlorate, or phosphate of potash are indicated, then vegetables which possess anti-scorbutic qualities, as oranges, lemons, potatoes, and a course of vegetable and mineral tonics.

3.—VESICULÆ.

Sudamina appear in many acute and chronic diseases; they are common in acute rheumatism, typhoid fever, &c., and do not require special treatment.

Herpes.—Herpes, or tetter, is a non-contagious affection, consisting of clusters of globular vesicles upon inflamed patches of irregular size and form; run a regular course, not severe, and no constitutional symptoms.

Treatment.—Gentle laxatives, as juglandin, warm baths, a good but

unstimulating diet. The local irritation may be relieved by a lotion of lime-water or the zinc ointment, lotion of the acetate of lead, of glycerine and chlorate of potassæ, borax, morphia and glycerine.

Eczema. There are various forms and species of eczema, all of a non-contagious character, consisting of an eruption of small vesicles on various parts of the skin, closely crowded together—often running into each other—so as to form, on being ruptured, superficial moist excoriations. Mal-assimilation and faulty secretion of milk on the part of the mother. If it once attacks an infant, it gives rise to the greatest trouble. The general health becomes affected, intense itching and burning heat of skin, and the sufferer becomes pale, weak, anemic and emaciated. Sometimes, in strumous cases, the whole of the body becomes covered with these eruptions; the excoriations are most irritating, and the ichorous discharge from them is very disgusting.

Treatment.—There are three indications to be fulfilled in the treatment of eczema, to wit: elimination, the relief of the local distress, and the restoration of the impaired vital forces.

For an alterative to fulfill the first indication: irisin, gold, the stillingia alt., phytolacin and leptandrin. It is sometimes good to give an emetic to stimulate the liver and obtain a perfect clearness of the stomach and bowels. As a local remedy, a solution of the bi-carbonate of soda, consisting of ʒss. of the common carbonate of soda dissolved in a pint of water; cover with oil-silk or gutta percha sheeting, or the benzoated oxide of zinc ointment, a solution of phenol sodique.

The mal-assimilation must be rectified, the blood purified and restored to its normal condition; and our best agent for effecting this is that valuable alterative, stillingia alt. in glycerine; gold, muriate of platinum. The sulphites are useful. The acetate of potash internally given with colchicum, corydalis, or an infusion of alnus, rumin and jeffersonia, cod-liver oil and iron. The diet should be wholesome and nutritious; milk and brandy, strong beef tea, white of egg.

4.—BULLÆ.

Pemphigus.—This affection is characterized by the appearance of large bullæ, two or three inches in diameter, upon one or more regions of the body. Before the appearance of the eruption, slight indisposition, fever, itching of the skin; small red circular patches then form, gradually increase in extent, and become covered with bullæ, which either fade away on attaining their full size, or burst, and are replaced by thin, brownish-colored incrustations. Its duration is about twenty-one days, although it may last for months.

The class of patients subject to it are the filthy, squalid inhabitants of ill-ventilated abodes. It sometimes affects children; it may be due to over-feeding, to teething, or to some gastric or intestinal irritation.

Treatment.—C. syr. frostwort or celastrus, alteratives, warm bathing with an alkali, tonics, with generous diet and fresh air, are the remedies. Locally the alakine wash.

5.—PUSTULEA.

Impetigo.—Impetigo, or running tetter, is a severe non-contagious inflammation of the skin, characterized by an eruption of small hemispherical or flattened pustules in clusters, and forming thick, rough, yellow scales or incrustations. From beneath these incrustations a discharge

takes place: the crusts become thicker and larger, and they fall off, leaving a raw surface. The mode of distribution has caused a division of the disease in several varieties.

Treatment.—This affection, in all its forms, is best treated by the weak alkaline wash constantly applied and kept moist. Alkalies applied from time to time only irritate, but when employed continuously they are soothing. I have also derived great benefit from the benzoated oxide of zinc ointment, diluted with glycerine, applied thrice daily; also olive oil and lime-water is soothing; elder ointment, or a decoction of phytolacea, or a lotion of oxalic acid or creasote wash. The constitutional treatment should consist in attention to diet, the exhibition of small doses of irisin, tonics, hydrastis, cinchona.

6.—PARASITICI.

Tinea Jonsurans is a chronic contagious disease, caused by a parasite mucedinous plant—common name, ringworm. It may occur in any part of the body, but the head is most frequently the seat of the disease.

Tinea Favosa commonly affects the scalp in the form of small cup-shaped, dry, bright yellow crusts; each containing a hair in its centre, resembles a piece of honey-comb. The scabs increase in size, and are highly contagious. This parasite causes yellow distinct pustules, which are very itchy and corrosive.

Tinea Decalvans is readily recognized by the perfectly smooth bald patches, which result from the hair falling off.

Tinea Sycosis is another species, due to a parasite, which creates inflammation of the hair follicles, eruptions of small acuminate pustules, occurring most frequently on the chin.

Treatment.—The treatment is the same in all the varieties. Cleanliness is very essential. The disease can only be cured by the destruction of the spores of the parasitic plant. This can be effected in various ways. A lotion of the sulphite of soda or sulphurous acid, or acetic acid, oil of cade, pitch ointment; or what I prefer, is the phenol. In all cases the local treatment should be combined with constitutional treatment, an alterative course, warm clothing, good diet, tonics, iron, bark.

Scabies.—Scabies, psora, or the itch, is a contagious disease—contagious in the sense which implies actual contact—a vesicular eruption, appearing with watery heads, attended with violent itching. It may occur on any part of the body, but it attacks by preference the finer portions of the skin inside of the fingers, arms, legs, &c. The cause is an insect, *acarus scabiei*.

Treatment.—This affection is readily cured by sulphur in a bath or in ointment, or washing with benzine, oil bergamot, or the liquid sulphuret of lime, or an alcoholic solution of stanesacre, a lotion of the sulphate of copper or iodide potassium. The patient's apparel, as well as the bed-clothes, should be thoroughly cleansed. Phenol sodique acts like a charm; it is positive in its effects.

7.—PAPULÆ.

Lichen.—This is a popular affection, readily recognized by the minute, hard, red elevations of the skin which it presents, together with the annoying pruritus. There are several varieties.

Treatment.—Tepid alkaline baths, mild laxatives, as juglandin, irisin and drinks of water medicated with nitro-muriatic acid, or a decoction of the

vegetable alteratives. The local irritation is quickly relieved by a lotion of lead-water and hydrocyanic acid, hydrochlorate of ammonia and vinegar.

Prurigo.—Prurigo—itching—is a cutaneous disease, characterized by an eruption of small papulea or pimples, of the natural color of the skin. It is a chronic affection, lasting for years or months. It is unendurable. It must be carefully diagnosed from insects, as lice, which are easily destroyed by washing with an infusion of lobelia.

Treatment.—Alkaline, sulphur and nitro-muriatic acid baths should be used daily. The best local applications are vinegar, lime-water, C. tincture of creasote, a lotion of prussic acid, tar ointment, carbolic acid and glycerine. A general alterative course, stillingin, irisin, gold, &c., nitro-muriatic acid, quinine, iron, nux vomica.

8.—SQUAMA.

Lepra.—This is perhaps the most obstinate and troublesome of all cutaneous diseases. It is a non-contagious chronic eruption, consisting of red scaly circular patches, of various sizes, scattered over the different parts of the body, but most abundantly near the joints, as the elbow and knees. It may depend on syphilis or other causes of perverted nutrition; if due to the former, the spots are copper-colored.

Treatment.—In this affection of the skin we have an excessively depraved or broken-down condition of the blood, consequently the diet should consist mainly of the elements of blood; all acids or articles of diet capable of creating or becoming acid, must be positively prohibited. Alkalies have wonderful efficacy here; the sulphite of soda, liquor potassae, iodide of potassium are beneficial. These remedies should be given, and alternately with them the stillingia alt., irisin, decoction of dulcamara. The best local application is the alkaline wash, the oil of cade in glycerine.

Psoriasis.—Psoriasis is closely allied to lepra in its appearance and general pathology. In psoriasis the patches are irregular, not depressed in the centre; in lepra they are circular, depressed in the centre, with elevated margins. It is a chronic, non-contagious inflammation of the derma, characterized by the development of patches of various extent and form, slightly raised above the level of the skin. It may be local or diffused over all the body. The treatment is the same as lepra.

Pityriasis.—This disease is a chronic inflammation of the skin, attended with itching, and characterized by the production of minute white scales or scurf in great quantity. Parts covered with hair are its most common seat.

Treatment.—Tonics, alteratives, active secretions and alkaline lotions to the affected part, the sesqui-carbonate of ammonia. Phosphorus, either internally and locally, is a valuable medicinal agent.

Ichthyosis.—Ichthyosis, the fish-skin disease, is characterized by the development upon one or more parts of the integuments of thick, hard, dry, imbricated scales, of a dirty gray color, resting on an uninfamed surface, and unattended by heat, pain or itching.

Treatment.—Simple warm and alkaline bath, and the use of alteratives calculated to augment the action of the capillaries. Improve the secretions by generous diet, vigorous exercise in the open air.

9. TUBERCULA.

There are several skin diseases that are usually classed under this head, as elephantiasis, molluscum, acne, lupus, frambœsia, keloid.

Skin diseases demand tonic remedies in all cases. Baths are most essential remedies, the constant moist application.

10.—MACULEA.

Under this head may be classed all those changes of color of the skin from any cause.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The extreme frequency of diseases of the nervous system during the early period of life in our country, its great fatality, with its alarming symptoms, invest these disorders with great interest and importance. No doubt our climate, our advanced civilization, as well as our habits, give a rapid development to the elaboration of brain, and a great activity of its circulation.

A child suffering from acute disease of the brain is listless; countenance anxious, haggard; face flushed, and turned away from the light; continually moaning, or uttering piercing cries; hot skin; frequent irregular pulse; constantly putting its hand to the head; the scalp is heated, veins prominent; the fontanelle tense; the eyes half closed, the pupils contracted; nausea, vomiting, irregular respirations, difficulty of breathing, hacking cough, and latterly convulsions.

Anything that over-excites the nervous system, or interferes with the natural functions of the nervous centres, will be likely to induce convulsions. Fits may arise from structural disease of the brain, as tubercle, phrenitis, apoplexy, &c., incompatibility of temperament of the parents, or the one being too old or too young. They may arise from irritation, as worms, &c.

The principles of treatment in all cases are very plain: during the fit the clothes about the neck and chest should be loosened, elevate the head, admit plenty of fresh air, sprinkle water on the face; then the warm bath, cold being at the same time applied to the head and spine by means of pounded ice and salt in a bladder; give an emetic of the C. powder of lobelia, and an enema of the same; then act on the bowels with podophyllin, combined with some other agents calculated to meet the indications. If from worms, santonine; if from weakness, with serous or white cell-blood, iron; if from dentition, lance the gums, and give the elements of bone; and to subdue the restlessness, give lobelia, hyoscyamus and hydrocyanic acid; and if these remedies fail, give chloroform by inhalation.

CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

This may arise from any cause which disturbs the circulation, as the poison of the eruptive fevers, the irritation of teething, and a great variety of causes.

The symptoms are uneasiness, restlessness, irritability, disturbed sleep, heat of the head, and pain, which is increased by noise or movements, tension and prominence of the anterior fontanelle, general feverishness, vomiting, and frequently constipation. At the end of a few days it may be that the disturbance will cease, and the symptoms disappear; or in more serious cases, we may have the congestion terminating in those formidable maladies, hemorrhage or effusion, or acute hydrocephalus.

Treatment.—This will be varied to meet the indications and the circumstances under which the congestion occurs. In all cases the symptoms should be controlled, if possible; counter-irritation to the extremi-

ties, and put the patient thoroughly under the influence of aesclepin, aconite and belladonna. Apply over the back portion of the head cloths saturated with the following mixture :

R.—Aqua dest., Oss ;
Chloride sodium, ℥i. ;
Hartshorn, ℥i. ;
Spirits camphor, ℥ii.—M.

Change frequently. If there is not much depression, active purgation, clean out the intestinal tract, and if there is any suspicion of a loaded condition of the stomach, an emetic of the comp. powder of lobelia. Sleep should be induced, if possible, by the inunction of morphia, incorporated in glycerine, under the axilla. Quietness, plenty of fresh air, a cool apartment, are essential.

In merely passive congestion, occurring during the paroxysms of whooping-cough, or from some abdominal cause, I have found the antispasmodic tincture in alternation with hydrocyanic acid, highly useful, attending to the secretions, and giving irisin, gold and phosphorus. At the same time the warm salt water bath, keeping the head cool and the body warm, and establishing convalescence upon bark, hydrastin, &c., nourishing food, beef tea, and soothing or allaying any irritability that may exist.

But if effusion terminate either in cerebral or meningeal apoplexy, the principles of treatment do not vary. A cooling lotion to the head, sinapisms to the extremities, the arterial sedatives, aconite, veratrum ; and if prostration supervene, stimulants. As a general rule cerebral diseases occur most frequently in children of the scrofulous diathesis, and this constitutional taint modifies the disease. The treatment of diseases of the nervous system in children require the nicest discrimination and judgment. We have tender bodies to deal with ; the period of life modifies the action of medicines, and an error in prescribing is usually serious. No child should be treated with depressing remedies ; they are dangerous, and many have been sacrificed at this altar. There are several good landmarks. *Arterial sedatives*, to lessen or reduce vascular action ; the *warm bath*, a powerful agent for relieving the circulation ; *mild purgation*, to reduce the heat, remove obnoxious matter, and encourage a flow of bile ; *diuretics*, to promote a copious flow of urine ; and in the advanced stages, gold, irisin and the C. alterative, with iodide potassium, for the purpose of absorption.

HYDROCEPHALUS.

Fever, pain in the head, particularly across the brow, stupor, dilatation of the pupils, suffused redness of the eye, great sensibility to light, nausea, vomiting, the pulse quick, then slow, and convulsions, are the usual symptoms of this disease. But these are liable to great variation. More generally it begins slowly ; a slight wasting of the flesh, a troublesome cough, then cerebral congestion, with fever, which is of a remittent type, skin harsh and dry, appetite variable, thirst, furred tongue, breath offensive, nausea, vomiting ; bowels are disordered—usually constipation—and the evacuations deficient in bile. If the child can walk, it is easily fatigued : has attacks of giddiness, and in walking seems to drag one leg. It is drowsy, but very restless ; it sleeps badly, moans, or grinds its teeth, screams, and awakes suddenly in alarm, without any apparent cause.

As the cases progress the symptoms become established, the child remains in bed, has a most expressive countenance, indicative of anxiety and suffering; its eyes closed, eyebrows knit, and is annoyed by light and sound. Symptoms aggravated at night, mind wanders, delirium, stupor or insensibility, picking at the nose and lips; convulsions, or profound coma, usually terminate the scene.

Prognosis.—This is highly unfavorable, even under the best treatment. The average duration of the disease is about twenty-one days. If the patient cannot be raised up in bed without great uneasiness, it is a bad symptom; so is deafness, dilatation of the pupil of either eye, or squinting, or both pupils much dilated, a fatal termination is denoted. Stertorous breathing, coma, with loss of sight, enlargement of the head, difficult respiration, intermitting pulse, involuntary evacuations, are unfavorable.

Prophylactic treatment is most to be depended on, for if the disease is once established medication is of little avail. If we have scrofula or tuberculosis as the diathesis of the mother, she should be forbid nursing the child; it should be reared by a healthy nurse, warmly clad, have the benefit of the country air or the sea-side; and it should be carefully watched at weaning, and shielded as far as possible from the contagion of the eruptive fevers, &c., whilst the diet should be rich in the elements of blood.

Treatment.—But if we do not see the patient until the disease has set in, then the treatment to be adopted should vary according to the symptoms which are present. If it is marked by an increased or inflammatory action in the vessels of the brain, then asclepin, aconite and veratrin are indicated, and should be given to lessen congestion, to diminish arterial action; and this combination should be given and persevered with as long as any marked symptoms of congestion continues.

Purgatives and diuretics, by lessening the determination to the head, will be necessary in all cases. They are peculiarly indicated by the fetid stools; podophyllin, leptandrin and bi-tartrate of potassa, in doses sufficient to obtain the desired result. Judicious counter-irritation at the back of the neck, and even keeping up a discharge by the veratrin ointment or podophyllin, sprinkled on the denuded cutis, operates favorably.

To aid re-absorption, irisin rarely fails to produce a good effect. The local employment of cold is an important remedy early in the disease: later the evaporating lotion or cloths wet with tepid water.

My favorite remedy in hydrocephalus is digitalis, which I give in all stages of the disease, with marked benefit. Whether it relieves by diminishing arterial action, or by its power as a diuretic, I am unable to say; certain it is that good effects attend its use. The best mode of administering it is beginning with moderate doses, and increase till the system is thoroughly effected. Give it with asclepin.

It has been often asked whether vomiting might not be of utility in aiding in exciting absorption. In all cases of encysted dropsy little advantage can be derived from the action of emetics, but more particularly in that of the head.

After the acute stage of the disease has been controlled or subsided, every means of supporting the strength should be embraced, which is to be done by tonics, port wine and water, or port wine and beef-tea. The diet should be light, but not poor, beef-tea, white of egg, Liebig's food,

arrow root; and if sickness causes all food to be rejected, iced champagne is exceedingly useful. Should the vital powers become depressed, stimulants must be freely given.

If inflammation of the brain supervene, (which is usually known by the suddenness of the attack, partial or general convulsions, fever, and as the convulsions diminish the child becomes comatose, vomiting, stupor, complete abolition of intelligence, subsultus tendinum, strabismus, squinting, contraction of the pupils, and perhaps hemiplegia, quick irregular pulse, open bowels, the motions passed involuntarily, the face pale, and the expression vacant,) then we must rely upon cold to the head, the use of purgatives, irisin, iodide of potassium and counter-irritation.

If the case should merge into one of chronic hydrocephalus, which is usually well marked by the impaired bodily functions, convulsions, twitching of the muscles of the mouth, rolling of the eyes, enlargement of the head, wasting in flesh. The infant nurses greedily, and yet gets weaker.

The treatment which I have found most successful, consists in the administration of irisin and gold, giving diaphoretics and diuretics, with counter-irritation, cathartics; and convalescence is best established upon quinine and hydrastin in small doses, and a general alterative course.

EPILEPSY.

This disease consists in a sudden deprivation of the senses, accompanied with a violent convulsive motion of the whole body, recurring at intervals. It is a common disease of infancy; female children are more subject to it than males. It attacks by fits, and after a certain duration, goes off, leaving the patient in his usual state of health; but sometimes a considerable degree of stupor and weakness remains behind, particularly where the disease has frequent recurrences. Its returns are periodical, and its paroxysms commence more frequently in the night.

Epilepsy is properly distinguished into sympathetic and idiopathic, being considered sympathetic when produced by an affection in some other part of the body, such as acidities in the stomach, worms, teething, &c.; and idiopathic, when it is a primary disease, neither dependent on nor proceeding from any other.

The causes which give rise to epilepsy are blows, wounds, fractures and injuries to the head, effusion on the brain, tumors, concretions, polypi, malformation, violent affections of the nervous system, frights, passion, great emotion, intoxication, acute pain, worms, teething, suppression of some evacuation, poisons. Sometimes it is hereditary, and at others it depends on some predisposition, as plethora, debility.

An attack of epilepsy is usually preceded by a heavy pain in the head, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, palpitation, flatulency, languor, stupor, spectral illusions, giddiness, confusion of thought, and in a few cases there prevails a sense of something like a cold vapor rising to the head; but it more generally happens that the patient falls down suddenly without much warning; his eyes are distorted or inverted, so that the white of them can be seen, his fingers are closely clenched, his limbs and the trunk of his body, particularly on one side, are much agitated; he foams at the mouth, and thrusts out the tongue, which often suffers great injury from the muscles of the lower jaw being also affected; he loses all sense of feeling, and not unfrequently voids both urine and fœces involuntarily.

After a continuance of the convulsions for some time they abate gradu

ally, and the patient continues for a short time in a state of insensibility ; but on coming to himself feels very languid and exhausted, and retains not the smallest recollection of what has passed during the fit.

When the disease proceeds either from tumors, polypi, malformation of the bones of the skull, the case is hopeless. When it arises from hereditary disposition, or comes on after the age of puberty, or where the fits recur frequently, or have become habitual, or of long duration, it is difficult to cure. But when it comes on at an early day, is occasioned by worms, or any accidental cause, it is amenable to treatment. It terminates in apoplexy, in mental derangement, impairment of the mental faculties, imbecility.

Epilepsy has been perceived to disappear suddenly about the age of puberty, liable to increase in parturition, and by everything capable of debilitating the system.

Treatment.—The indications of cure will vary according to the cause which occasions the disease. If it is sympathetic, and arises from worms, then such remedies as santonin, malefern, pumpkin-seed oil, and other medicines possessed of the power of destroying or dislodging the vermin, should be used. If it proceeds from teething, scarify the gums freely, stimulate the liver by euonymin and leptandrin ; follow with the neutralizing cordial, bath, &c. If it arises from acidity, an emetic of the C. powder lobelia, followed with the neutralizing cordial, aqua calcis, absorbents and alkalies. If the disease appears to arise from any suppressed discharge, appropriate measures should be adopted to bring it back ; if from constipation, podophyllin, leptandrin and nux vomica ; if from any stimulus which occasions pain or disturbance, this ought to be removed as quickly as possible ; if from partial division of a nerve, it ought to be entirely severed, and communication between the part and the great nerve centres cut off, &c.

In the idiopathic epilepsy the cure consists in avoiding the occasional causes, and in removing or correcting those which predispose to it. The occasional causes which are to be avoided, are over-distension, turgescence, intoxication, passion, emotional disturbance ; and as all spasmodic disease is confirmed or impressed upon the great nerve centres by repetition or habit, so the avoidance of a recurrence is of the most essential importance. Indeed, it is a well attested fact, when once the great nerve centres are thoroughly impressed, that although all causes are removed, it will continue ; and it should be our effort in all cases to make nature discontinue the custom or habit if possible.

If we can anticipate an attack, no medicine, perhaps, under such circumstances, is so likely so positively and effectually to prevent an epileptic fit as the C. powder of lobelia, given freely before an expected attack. Change of habits, mode of life, &c., is serviceable in such cases. If the predisposition to the disease has arisen from a plethoric state of the system, congestion in any of the great cavities, then our arterial sedatives, with podophyllin and jalapin, are appropriate remedies. To produce a permanent effect, they must be continued ; the constitution must be kept under their influence. If the predisposition is owing to a state of debility, then tonics, with generous diet, appropriate exercise, cold bath, and anti-spasmodics generally, from among our concentrated remedies. I like cypripedin, macrotin, hyoseyamin.

Hypodermic injections of morphia, atropin, gelsemin, &c., may be

resorted to with advantage; and, indeed, I am in the habit of resorting to these on each side of the spinal column with good success.

In cases of epilepsy which depend upon some functional organic change, a tonic treatment, with small doses of the extract of calabar bean, is often successful. Some are partial to the sulphate of zinc, oxide of zinc, phosphate of zinc and silver, sulphate of aniline, &c.; but there is nothing to commend them to the profession. The hydrocyanate of iron is an excellent remedy, in ten grain doses, in alternation with cypripedin.

I am very partial to ice to the spine in all convulsive diseases. Convulsions cannot occur without some affection of the medulla oblongata, or spinal cord, direct or indirect. The sedative agency of cold to the spine; its effects on the gray matter of the cord is positive—controls the irritable state of the cerebro-spinal axis.

Digitalis has produced good effects, the saturated tincture in large doses is very beneficial; so is the cotyledon umbellifer, belladonna, chloroform; the latter is positive, for just as long as a patient is under the influence of chloroform no convulsions can be produced. Chloroform controls or modifies the convulsions of epilepsy. Strychnine dissolved in acetic acid, is a most valuable combination.

Free purgation is occasionally good, by eliminating the poison from the blood, which is the cause of the fit. The poison is supposed to depend upon an excess of an alkali in the blood, which converts urea into carbonate of ammonia. This engenders noxious matter, which operates on the brain and spinal cord; hence the value of nitro-muriatic acid internally and as a bath, and other acids in the treatment.

Our concentrated vegetable tonics, as hydrastin, scutellarin, cypripedin, macrotin, cinchonin, stramonium, ignatia, cicuta, cocculus, have been much used in the cure of this disease; and if it manifests periodicity, prussiate of iron, quinine and gelsemin. Some of the worst forms of epilepsy are often successfully treated with electricity. It is a remedy that should be employed more frequently than it is.

The diet in epilepsy should consist of such as is light, nutritious, easy of digestion, avoiding all agents that create flatulency. Cheerful society, placid mind, guarding against all violent passions or other emotions. Relieve every present indication, let it be gastric, enteric or uterine. Cold sponging, friction, fresh air, exercise. Watch the patient closely when an attack is threatened; if the paroxysms approach, dash cold water in the face; and if the fit comes on, raise the head, expose the face and neck to the air, and dash cold water in the face to excite a forcible inspiration, by which the larynx may be opened; apply a lotion to the head, warmth to the feet, and guard the patient against accident.

CHOREA.

This disease is marked by convulsive actions, most generally affecting one side, and affecting principally the arm and leg. When any motion is attempted to be made, various fibres of other muscles act which ought not, and thus a contrary effect is produced from what the patient intended. It is chiefly incident to young persons of both sexes, but particularly females of a weak constitution, whose health has been impaired by confinement, improper food, and makes its attacks between the ages of ten and fifteen; not very common after puberty.

The cause of this disease is evidently some want of harmony in the

great nerve centres, the brain and medulla oblongata, or congestion of the meninges of the spinal cord, or organic disease of the brain. It may be occasioned by various irritations, as teething, worms, acrid matter in the bowels, poisons, pregnancy, falls, injuries, irritation, violent affections of the mind, as horror, fright, anger, &c. In a numerous class of cases it is produced by general weakness and irritability of the nervous system.

Symptoms.—In the progress of this disease all the voluntary muscles become affected; the patient cannot keep quiet; there is a constant movement of the hands, arms or legs; the features are curiously twisted and contorted: articulation is impeded. If the patient is asked to put out her tongue, she is unable to do so for some minutes, but at last suddenly thrusts it out, and as suddenly withdraws it. In walking, she advances in a jumping manner, by fits and starts, dragging her leg rather than lifting it, and alternately halting and hopping. She cannot sit still; her shoulders writhe about; she picks her dress, shuffles and scrapes the floor with her feet; contortion of the facial muscles. During sleep these irregular actions cease. The eye loses its lustre and intelligence, and the countenance is pale and expressive of vacancy; deglutition is performed with difficulty; articulation is impeded or suspended. In advanced stages of the disease, flaccidity and wasting of the muscles, the consequence of constant irritation, poor appetite, impaired digestion, swollen, hard abdomen, constipation. On auscultation, an anemic bellows-murmur will frequently be heard, accompanying the first sound of the heart.

In some instances the mind is affected with some degree of fatuity, and exhibits itself in causeless emotions, as weeping, crying, &c. It is seldom fatal, or even dangerous, unless it merge into organic disease of the nerve centres. It may last an indefinite period, and is often complicated with rheumatism, hysteria, &c.

When it affects children, it usually ceases at the age of puberty, and when it supervenes in adults, it usually gives way by a change from the former mode of life, or removal of the exciting cause.

Treatment.—The principal indications in treatment are the removal of the exciting causes. For this purpose, if chorea arises in a weak, irritable habit, and is wholly unconnected with any species of irritation, as teething, worms, we should employ first *purgatives*, then *tonics*. Unload the bowels, if a torpid condition of the intestines and liver exist, by podophyllin, leptandrin; and for the purpose of restoring tone, add strychnine and iron, and continue this excellent combination; and if the tongue is furred, add the iodide potassium to the above formulæ. This purgative tonic treatment often succeeds. Purgatives remove the irritation of the intestinal canal; they prevent the local determination of blood, which is usually present in excitement of the nerve centres. The success of purgation depends a good deal on the remedies used. To procure a discharge of the indurated and fetid fæces, active and strong purgatives are demanded.

The most effectual tonics are macrotin, caulophyllin, iodide of iron, gold. In cases arising from *irritation*, the grand indication is to remove it, and improve the blood, amend general nutrition, calm the nervous system, and infuse tone into the muscular system.

Chorea is frequently associated with pregnancy, and is rarely removed until delivery takes place. Some cases are, however, relieved with macrotin, valerianate of zinc, betin, small doses of lobelia, Indian hemp in full

doses, attending to the secretions, and restoring tone to the nervous system. In these cases I have a liniment, composed of equal parts of aconite, belladonna and chloroform, applied to the spine. From the first application the violence of the movements have ceased. Electricity has a most beneficial effect; so has the cold or shower-bath. The best tonics are iron and phosphorus, with a warm sulphur-bath at least once a day. This is very efficacious. Some cases are benefitted by subcutaneous injections of gelsemin or atropin; some by suppositories of the like remedies. Counter-irritation to the spine is generally beneficial.

The diet must be nutritious; exercise in the open air should be allowed, and mental excitement guarded against.

PARALYSIS.

Infantile paralysis is by no means the same alarming affection as paralysis in the adult; for though often obstinate, and it may be incurable, yet it is never perilous to life. The loss of power often affects but one part,—a single limb, or an arm, or one side of the face, or a single muscle, or one side of the body may be affected—hemiplegia; or the lower half of the body—paraplegia. It often dates from an early period, probably due to some defect of conformation.

The consequence of persistent paralysis are very great, often leading to incurable deformity, atrophy, &c. Partial or complete loss of power over certain limbs or particular muscles is often observed after certain diseases; in other cases the paralysis comes on during that irritable state of the system which co-exists with teething.

The treatment in all cases should vary with the cause. In all cases the general health should be attended to, and the functions kept as nearly normal as possible. Purgatives, followed by tonics and nerve stimulants. Exercise is of the greatest importance; hence friction should be used, with gentle shocks of electricity. The special remedies will consist of rhus radicans, nux vomica, cantharides, quinine, iron, hydrastin, scutellarin, phosphorus, friction, kneading, &c.

DIARRHŒA.

Diarrhœa consists in frequent and copious discharges of feculent matter by stool, accompanied by griping, and often, at first, with a slight degree of vomiting, but unattended either by inflammation, fever, or contagion. The presence of these, with tenesmus, and an evacuation of blood and purulent mucus, instead of natural fæces, which prevail in dysentery, will always enable one to distinguish the two diseases. It is readily diagnosed from cholera morbus by the discharge not being bilious, and also by there being no vomiting of bile.

Diarrhœa is evidently a morbid increase of the peristaltic motion; which morbid increase is the effect of a great variety of causes, applied either to the body in general, or acting solely on the parts affected; of the former, cold, check to the perspiration, causing a determination to the internal parts, mental emotion, disease, dentition, fevers, &c.; of the latter, articles taken into the stomach, as acid fruits, oleaginous or putrid substances, articles capable of causing fermentation, purgatives, irritating matters thrown into the intestines, causing increased exertion.

In diarrhœa each discharge is usually preceded by flatulence in the intestine, with a murmuring noise, a feeling of weight and uneasiness in the lower part of the belly, which ceases when the discharge takes place.

The appearance of the stools are various; sometimes thin, from the admixture of a large quantity of fluid, which is poured out by the exhalants of the intestines; sometimes slimy or green, or dark brown, and very fetid. As the disease advances the stomach becomes affected; sickness, nausea, vomiting, anemia prevail, with dry, parched skin. If it continue for any length of time, emaciation, dropsy, relaxation and extreme weakness supervene.

Diagnosis.—In this affection we are to be determined by the particular cause from which it arises; whether symptomatic of another disorder, by the debility present.

Treatment.—In the treatment it will be necessary to attend to the following indications:

First. To obviate or remove the morbid cause.

Second. To suspend the increased action which constitutes the disease; and

Third. To restore the impaired tone of the parts.

The value of emetics in not only cleansing the stomach, but acting upon the secretions when the diarrhœa has arisen from excess or from agents which have become acrid on the stomach, is self-evident. An emetic of the C. powder of lobelia, followed by the neutralizing cordial.

If we have it proceeding from cold, or from an irritable condition of the bowels, then small doses of ipecacuanha with asclepin, given every two hours, with the vapor-bath. This latter is invaluable, exciting the action of the superficial capillaries of the whole system, determining a greater flow of blood to the surface of the body, relieving the irritable state of the intestines, and removing the disease. If we have a species of fermentation present—a septic acid generated in the intestinal canal, which is known by frequent eructations of air, griping pains in the bowels, with dejections of a white chalky appearance, which, in passing off, occasions a hot, smarting sensation in the lower bowel. An excellent remedy here is the C. syr. rhei et hydrastin, small doses of leptandrin and nux vomica.

Strong purgative remedies are injurious; but where it arises from a morbid state of the alimentary tract, such agents as leptandrin, euonymin, hydrastin, myricin and gelsemin are invaluable; or the following may be tried in teaspoonful doses, according to indications:

R.—Oleum ricini;
Mucil. acacia, aa ʒi.;
Spts. turpentine, ʒi.;
Vino oporto, ʒii.—M.

This could be alternated with fluid extract of cranesbill and gelseminum. If these fail, give the neutralizing cordial; after which baptisin, collinsonin, hamamelin, should be given.

If we have diarrhœa from some repelled eruption or disease, then the neutralizing cordial with hot fermentations. Should it occur from worms, which may be known by the character of the evacuations, slimy, &c., mixed with pieces of the decayed worms, santolin, turpentine. If it proceed from malaria, quinine, prussiate of iron and gelsemin; if from unwholesome water, the impregnation of the water with lime or other agents; if it proceed from dentition it should not be hurriedly checked, unless it is excessive, and the neutralizing cordial with leptandrin, alternated with the chalk mixture and tincture kino. These remedies correct the acidity,

and put a stop to the griping stools. If these fail, then resort to some of the remedies mentioned below. During teething, or upon the striking in of an eruption, diarrhœa often occurs, and then the irritating plaster applied to the back, a plaster of pulverized Peruvian bark to the abdomen, or equal parts of allspice, cloves and capsicum, together with the C. syrup of rhubarb and golden seal. A diarrhœa which proves salutary should not be too hastily arrested: but if it tends to exhaust in a great degree, then the most powerful remedies should be employed.

To fulfill the second indication in the cure of diarrhœa, namely, that of suspending the increased action which constitutes the discharge, we must employ such remedies as gelsemin, baptisin, myricin, geranin, in small but repeated doses, so as to keep up a constant effect: or they should be combined with the remedies we administer, never forgetting to enjoin rest in the recumbent posture, with a slight degree of counter-irritation over the abdomen.

The third indication is to be effected by the use of astringents and tonics. These remedies are especially adapted to those cases where the irritability of the intestines depends on a loss of tonicity, which may occur from debility or from causes acting on the intestines. The most common astringents are tannin, kino, erigeron, geranin. The oil of ergot, ten-drop doses every three hours, in mucilage, leptandrin and epec. In the green evacuations of children, tannin, opium and cinnamon is excellent. Extract logwood, gelsemin and cinchona, subnitrate of bismuth and nuxvomica act well by stimulating the nervous energy of the bowels. Creasote or oil of turpentine in mucilage, citrate of iron and quinine, or prussiate of iron, quinine and gelsemin, or beeberine and hydrastin if of an intermittent type. If to an acidity, an alkali and epec, the sulphites. In chronic cases great benefit will be derived from lime-water and milk, with mucilage of gum arabic.

The tonics which are most likely to prove useful, are hydrastin, cinchona, the various preparations of iron, pepsin, nitro-muriatic acid.

The diet should consist of articles that are easily digested—rice, arrow root, sago, rare cooked beef steak, chicken. An excellent nourishing drink consists of equal parts of port wine and beef-tea.

Those who are liable to frequent attacks of this disease, either from inherent weakness or too great an irritability of the bowels, should live temperately, avoiding acids, unwholesome diet, indigestible food. Thorough hygiene should be observed, avoiding cold moisture, or whatever would interfere with the function of the skin.

DYSENTERY.

Dysentery is a disease of a contagious nature—a disease in which we have an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, accompanied with frequent stools, severe griping pains, tenesmus, fever; the stools frequent, small in quantity, and without any natural feces intermixed, but consisting principally of mucus, streaked with blood, and when the natural feces do appear, it is usually under the form of small, compact, hard substances. Dysentery is most common in the fall, and is occasioned by cold or moisture succeeding intense heat, whereby the perspiration is suddenly checked, and a determination made to the intestines. It may be produced by unwholesome, putrid food, noxious exhalations, vapors, malaria, certain epidemic influences, &c.

Dysentery may be readily distinguished from diarrhoea by the absence of fever, by the tenesmus, the appearance of the stools. An attack of dysentery is usually preceded by loss of appetite, constipation, flatulency, sickness at the stomach, and a slight vomiting, succeeded with chills, heat of skin, frequency of the pulse. These are usually the precursory symptoms of the griping and tenesmus, although in some cases the local affection is perceived first. When the inflammation commences to occupy the lower portion of the intestinal tract, the stools become more frequent and less abundant, and in passing through the inflamed parts they occasion great pain, so that every evacuation is preceded by a severe griping, rumbling noise, unusual flatulence in the bowels. The motions vary in color and consistence, sometimes being frothy, streaked with blood, or of an acrid watery humor, like the washings of meat and very fetid: sometimes pure blood is voided, with pieces of coagulated mucus, resembling bits of cheese, and in some instances a quantity of purulent matter is passed. In other cases mucous matter without any appearance of blood. From the violent efforts which are made in discharging the irritating matters, a portion of the rectum is sometimes forced beyond the verge of the anus, which, in the progress of the disease, proves a source of great trouble, giving rise to a persistent tenesmus, constant inclination to defecate, without the ability of voiding anything, except vitiated mucus, or a small quantity of blood. More or less fever attend all these symptoms, which is either of a sthenic or asthenic type. If the symptoms run high, and are accompanied with violent irritation of the whole intestinal tract, great prostration of strength, putrid, fetid discharges, it is sometimes fatal. If the case is one of long standing, if the patient labors under some organic disease, or if the constitution has become impaired from any cause or disorder, it is very apt to prove fatal.

Pathology.—Dysentery consists chiefly in inflammation, followed by ulceration of the mucous membrane of the colon and rectum. Cases, however, occur where the whole tract is involved.

Treatment.—In most cases it is good practice to begin treatment with an emetic of the C. powder of lobelia, then to follow with the neutralizing mixture and leptandrin, which should be continued until the symptoms subside, then the most active counter-irritation over the entire abdomen, first with a liniment of equal parts of oil of stillingia, capsicum and solidago, then the irritating plaster. In order to aid this treatment, the vapor or warm bath, then the diaphoretic powders should be given, so as to keep up gentle perspiration, without exciting nausea. By this treatment we often can cut the disease short.

A novel method of curing dysentery consists in the use of emetics—ordinary doses of epec.: its action is speedy, certain, complete, the disease being quickly arrested. If the stomach cannot retain the remedy, a sinapism over the stomach should be applied. Should the vomiting be persistent, aqua calcis, gelsemin, opium, chloroform and other remedies should be tried.

In dysentery, when the abdomen is hard, tense, and painful to the touch, and the gripings are frequent and severe, the application of fomentations of stramonium or hops, over the abdomen, afford considerable relief; but should these not have the desired effect, and afford relief, active counter-irritation should be resorted to. The foot bath is an excellent adjunct in treatment. To defend the inner coat of the intestines

from the acrimony of its contents, to counteract attempts at evacuation, mucilaginous drinks, as solutions of gum acacia in milk, barley, rice, and enemias of the same, medicated with gelsemin.

A very excellent mode of treating dysentery consists in giving leptandrin and euonymin, morning and night, with counter-irritation over the abdomen. At the commencement of an attack, it is improper to employ astringents; but in the second stage, where the strength is exhausted, where we have a relaxed condition of the bowels, astringent and opiate remedies prove proper and beneficial, given in the neutralizing cordial. This is a disease in which the patient should have rest, not only from the frequency of the motions, but from the tenesmus. An admirable remedy here is the hyoscyamin combined with gelsemin; a combination well adapted to the disease, and ought to be tried in preference to opium. In chronic dysentery, I have derived benefit from the following formula.

R.—Opii, pulv.,
Ext. cinchona,
Tannin, aa.—*Misce.*

Made into three-grain pills.

When the bowels have been effectually relieved, it often happens that there may remain a tender state of the rectum, which gives rise to a troublesome tenesmus: under such circumstances, suppositories are very beneficial. The remedies best adapted to cure dysentery are gelsemin and cranesbill, turpentine, nitro-muriatic acid, ergot, bismuth, rhein, &c., and for astringents we can use those that are specially indicated. Port wine and beef-tea for a drink, lime water and milk. A decoction of log-wood, with equal parts of the prickly ash and witch hazel, is a favorite prescription, and seldom fails to give relief. In the advanced and chronic stage of the disease acidity is apt to prevail, then small doses of the sulphite of soda and chamomile have proved of singular utility in many instances. The impaired tone of the intestines should likewise be restored by tonics, as the wine bitters, hydrastis and nux vomica.

The fever accompanying this disease sometimes is intermittent, protracted and complicated: in such cases aconite and gelsemin, belladonna, euonymin, pulsatilla, epec., combined with quinine, are indicated. In those cases where a dusky sallow hue of the countenance, tenderness over the region of the liver, clayey appearance of the stools, sulphur, podophyllin, leptandrin, rhus radicans, epec., &c., and if we have an obstructed or diseased state of the liver, the irritating plaster should be kept constantly applied. We have derived great benefit from enemata of cold water, administered after each evacuation. In dysentery from cold, dulcamara and xanthoxylin; in all dysenteries of a typhoid character, nux vomica, rhus, subnitrate bismuth, xanthoxylin, myricin, &c.; charcoal, in small doses, is of utility. In the first stage of dysentery, ripe fruits are proper: but in a more advanced period, where acid prevails, they should not be used, and, indeed, every species of food which tends to putrefaction should be carefully avoided throughout the whole course of the disease, as well as all fermented drinks, supporting the patient's strength by juice of raw meat, rice, arrow root, gelatinous broths, milk, &c. During convalescence, wine, brandy, properly diluted, should be given: the brandy mixed with milk or arrow root. When the inflammation is subsiding, the aromatic astringents; gallic acid, populin, erigeron. Convalescence is often

retarded by want of appetite; for meeting this we would suggest our wine bitters, the juice of raw meat, pepsin, extract of carnis, &c.

Patients recovering from dysentery should observe the greatest caution, regularity in their mode of living, should not eat solid food for some time, should be warmly clothed, as the disease is very liable to relapse from any fresh exposure to wet or cold. The importance of warm clothing, and the most thorough hygiene, in the cure of all bowel complaints is very obvious. We would observe, that warmth should not be a secondary object; on the contrary, it should be primary. Flannel should be worn next the skin, a flannel bandage should be worn round the abdomen, and, if necessary, the spice plaster, or pulverized cinchona, should be quilted in the bandage, as being the best means of confining heat over that part of the body which is the seat of the disease. Dysentery, being contagious, precautions should be always adopted to prevent its spreading, by the exposure of bromine, or permanganate of potash, or phenol sodique in the apartment.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Cholera infantum is a very common affection in this country, and one very difficult to treat successfully. It occurs most commonly about the period of dentition, and in the months of July and August. A period of intense heat has much to do in bringing it on, as well as cool weather has in checking its course.

Symptoms.—Cholera infantum is usually preceded by feculent diarrhœa, which gives little trouble, as the appetite is not impaired, sleep is good, merely a little emaciation. Suddenly we have prostration, frequent discharges from the bowels, nausea, vomiting. The thirst is great, the child desiring water, which, if given, is immediately rejected by the stomach. The skin is harsh, dry and constricted, and in some cases seems to be drawn upon the patient like parchment. As the disease advances, the desire for drink becomes more craving, the evacuations from the bowels more frequent, the little sufferer becomes extremely emaciated; the discharges vary in character, sometimes yellowish, with more or less stringy mucus mixed with them, showing disease of the mucous follicles; at other times they are greenish, have a sour smell; at others, clayey; again, almost white, and rarely of a dark color. There is usually great irritability of the nervous system, the patient is restless, uneasy, never satisfied, always changing its position, desiring everything, satisfied with nothing, very restless and wakeful at night. The child is invariably worse at night, and when the disease is well advanced, it is impossible to keep it in bed at night; the heat seems to add to its torture, and it is only satisfied when it can freely turn, or when it is carried from place to place. The brain sympathizes: we have often congestion, effusion, indicated by the continual moving of the head from side to side, sleeping with its eyes open, rolling the eyeballs upwards. When the pupils do not contract upon exposure to light, there is congestion with effusion; we also often have a determination of blood to the head, throbbing of the carotids, contraction of the pupil, intense restlessness. The prognosis is usually favorable if there is no brain symptoms; if the latter exist, the mortality is great.

Treatment.—In cholera infantum, our treatment must be very active, and should be directed to arresting the prominent symptoms. For the nausea and vomiting, small doses of lime water in alternation with the

neutralizing cordial, or an infusion of prickly ash with subnitrate of bismuth, or minute doses of aconite, gelsemin and morphia, or external applications are of great value: the aromatic plaster of cloves, allspice and capsicum; hot fomentations give great relief, so does more active sinapisms. Once the sickness of the stomach is arrested, a great deal is accomplished: the diarrhœa is easily controlled, either by the C. syr. rhubarb, or by leptandrin and geranin, or nitro-muriatic acid and frazerin, or hydrastin and hamamelin. The subnitrate of bismuth may be administered with the most marked advantage. If the skin is harsh and dry, the asclepîn should be given every hour, until the surface becomes moist, and then some preparation of bark, either Huxham's tincture or quinine. If the case is chronic, the C. syr. rhubarb and hydrastis, in alternation with epilobium in brandy. The bismuth and leptandrin are very valuable if there is any torpidity of the liver. If we have periodicity, quinine and hydrastin are the most efficient remedies. In some cases minute doses of nux vomica, with any of the other remedies, act well and efficiently. One of my favorite remedies, in all cases, is the juice of raw meat, given in teaspoonful doses every hour, white of egg and brandy. The bath is an important agency in the treatment; it may be used cold, tepid or warm, according to the indications, and may be medicated by the addition of salt, bicarbonate of soda, quassia, cinchona.

The food will vary in different cases; if the child nurses, it may be restricted to the mother's milk, or if this disagrees, cow's milk; in other cases, juice of meat seems to answer best, and it would seem the most gratifying results follow the use of the juice of meat, or beef-tea and port wine, and even cod-liver oil answers an admirable purposes if it agrees with the stomach. Stimulants, as brandy with epilobium, given every hour. Quinine and sulphate of hydrastin are excellent remedies; they will often arrest the diarrhœa after all other remedies have failed. Coffee has a most surprising effect as a stimulating tonic; under its use vomiting is arrested, the evacuations become more consistent, and the symptoms quickly subside.

TUBES MESENTERICA.

Tabes mesenterica is a tubercular or strumous enlargement of the mesenteric glands—abdominal phthisis. The mesenteric glands are so small at birth as scarcely to be observed. But about the period of dentition they gradually become more developed, in common with the other glands of the body, and it is at this period that they are liable to take on diseased action, more especially tubercular deposits, and this is very likely to occur if the child is ill nourished. Children of the scrofulous diathesis are exceedingly prone to this disease from the eighth month to near the tenth year. It may be occasioned by poor food, worms, excessive diarrhœa, &c.; but whatever the cause, it is very difficult to cure.

Symptoms.—The symptoms are very various: pain in the bowels, more or less severe, causing the child to keep his legs drawn up towards his belly. The lips are of a deep red, and the angles of the mouth are covered with small ulcers, or the whole lip is fissured. The bowels are variable, generally relaxed; the motions are often unhealthy, light clay color, extremely fetid, as is also the breath; sluggishness, lassitude on the slightest exertion, loss of appetite, wasting of the muscular system, with bloating, swelling, and great prominence of the abdomen, œdema of the lower extremities; the emaciation is great, and the debility increases

rapidly. The enlarged glands in the mesentery can sometimes even be felt through the attenuated abdominal parietes. When the disease is thoroughly established, obstinate diarrhœa often sets in, with hectic fever. Symptoms of pulmonary consumption may set in, or irritation, or congestion of the brain, or the child may die worn out—exhausted by the disease. If recovery does occur, convalescence is protracted, and the greatest possible care is necessary to shield the child from all other infantile disorders.

Treatment.—In all cases of *tabes mesenterica*, the patient should make use of food that is nutritious, easy of digestion, adapted to the child's age and strength: it should be taken frequently, and in small quantities. Thorough hygiene and change of air should be resorted to. To assist the digestive powers, resort at once to Beach's wine bitters, an infusion of gold thread or cinchona, and with the food give pepsin. Proper evacuations should be strictly attended to; for this we suggest leptandrin, hydrastin and iron by hydrogen every night. This preserves an admirable action of the liver, as well as a proper action of the bowels, carrying off all effete matter. An emetic, say three times a week, acts in a most salutary manner. I have also found small doses of santonin of intrinsic value; the pepsin, after meals, I regard as extraordinary in its effects. The use of cod-liver oil, when it can be taken without nausea, or deranging the bowels, sometimes proves beneficial, as also does the inunction of the same. Friction of the whole surface of the body, night and morning, with glycerine, has a good effect; it is productive of tranquil sleep; it increases secretion from both kidneys and liver; it possesses specific properties in all diseases of scrofulous or tubercular origin. Morphia in glycerine, as an inunction in the axilla and groin, where the lymphatics are numerous, is a good mode of procuring rest. The abdomen should be well supported by a flannel bandage. The iodide of iron is often valuable. Benefit is also derived from minute doses of the chloride of gold, the C. syr. stillingin and irisin. If diarrhœa prevail, then the neutralizing cordial, the chalk mixture, with tincture of kino, change of air, especially the sea-side, warm or tepid salt water baths, and above all things animal food, provided it can be digested, will often work wonders. The emaciated state is best overcome by tonics. To strengthen the stomach and alimentary canal, and promote a good digestion, the only and best means by which nutritious chyle can be obtained, and the body kept in a healthy state by such remedies as bark, sulphate hydrastin.

PERITONITIS.

Inflammation of the peritoneum is usually met with under three forms: *acute peritonitis*, *puerperal peritonitis*, *chronic peritonitis*. The various forms have certain symptoms in common, usually ushered in by all the symptoms of fever, as lassitude, irregular chills, succeeded by flushes of heat, headache, frequent pulse, uneasiness or pressure in the region of the stomach, nausea, loss of appetite. These symptoms are speedily succeeded or accompanied by a pain and tenderness in the abdomen, either confined to certain portions, or universally diffused over its whole extent. The abdomen is excessively tender, painful on pressure, even rendering the weight of the bed clothes intolerable; but in some cases the pain is slight from the commencement to the fatal termination of the malady. The tongue is moist, and covered with a white fur in the first instance, which soon becomes dark and dry in the centre, with red edges. The bowels

are usually constipated. The pulse is commonly frequent, tense, wiry, corded. The countenance is contracted, sharp, anxious, indicative of acute mental and physical suffering. The patient lies with his legs drawn up, his head and shoulders elevated, so as to relax the abdominal muscles, and his respiration short, imperfect, performed almost entirely by the muscles of the chest. In severe cases of peritonitis, the pain is diffused over the whole abdomen, aggravated by movement or by pressure; the abdomen is swollen and inflated with air; the skin is hot and pungent; the pulse is frequent and small; the stomach irritable; the breathing hurried; the face expressive of acute suffering. Puerperal peritonitis is the form that occurs in females after confinement, and is known as puerperal fever. It does not differ much from the ordinary form, only in being very violent in its attack, and having a tendency to run its course with greater rapidity, rages as an epidemic, is very fatal if not properly treated. The lochia is suppressed as well as the secretion of milk, and all the other secretions are entirely suspended.

Causes.—Certain occult conditions of the atmosphere, undue exposure to cold, excessive physical exertion, injuries, labor, abortion, over-exertion when the system is weakened by previous disease, atmospheric vicissitudes, metastasis of rheumatism, gout, or other diseases.

Treatment.—In the treatment of acute peritonitis, I rely chiefly upon equal parts of aconite, gelseminum, belladonna and bryony; locally, a fomentation of stramonium over the abdomen, bathing, and acting gently on the secretions. If diarrhœa should occur, then *op.*, *rh.*, &c.; if cerebral symptoms, then belladonna. But the chief remedy that I depend upon in treatment is the C. tincture of serpentaria; its peculiar properties are highly important. The action of the C. tincture of serpentaria on the cerebro-spinal nervous system is evident, because it renders the sensorium less impressionable, and the system less liable to be exhausted by the disease. Its action on the sympathetic and vaso-motor nerves is probably similar, as it will relax contracted arteries, and admit a freer transit of blood. It is also a sedative of the highest order, a diaphoretic and diuretic of no ordinary kind. Get the system quickly under the influence of an alterative; podophyllin, irisin and menispermum, the vapor bath, alkaline sponging, thorough hygiene. The diet should consist of beef tea and port wine: every symptom quickly controlled.

INTESTINAL WORMS.

The human body is infested by several species of worms, among the most remarkable are the ascarides, or small white worm; the teres, or round worm; and the tænia, or tape worm, which is flat, consisting of many joints. Different situations of the intestine have been mentioned as being occupied by each kind, as the ascarides in the rectum, the teres in the small intestine and stomach, the tænia the whole of the intestinal tract. Worms frequently exist in early life without the slightest indication of disease. The cause is usually unwholesome food, imperfect digestion, scrofulous habit, indulgence in unripe fruits, fat, farinaceous or saccharine articles of diet, milk, &c. The symptoms are variable; capricious appetite, fetid breath, acid eructations, pain in the stomach, grinding of the teeth during sleep, picking at the nose, paleness of the countenance, hardness and fullness of the abdomen, slimy stools, griping pains about the umbilicus, heat and itching about the anus, short dry cough, emaciation, fever, evening exacerbations, irregular pulse, convulsions.

In the treatment we must have in view the destruction and discharge of the worms, and preventing their future generations. The destruction must be accomplished by remedies which act either chemically, mechanically, or by simple evacuation. Remedies which act mechanically have been useful, and more so when combined with those which have a chemical and purgative effect. The spirits of turpentine is a remedy that has all the therapeutic properties indicated, and is well adapted to all the different varieties. If this fail, the pink root may be useful; ten grains of the powder to a child night and morning. The spigelia is a poisonous, narcotic vegetable, and it is this property that renders it so beneficial in those cases.

In tape worm, I have found the oils of pumpkin seed, male fern and turpentine the most admirable combination ever introduced, followed by an active cathartic of podophyllin and jalapin. An infusion of kousso or kameela, or an extract of the same may be used with advantage. In the teres, or round worm, the best therapeutic agents that I have used is the oil of chenopodii or santonine, or santonine and podophyllin. Santonine is a medicine that is certain and satisfactory; salicin is also good. In the ascarides, or seat worms, enemata are of the greatest utility; an injection of a solution of common table salt, podophyllin, aloes, lime water, camphor water.

For the complete removal of all kinds of worms, treatment should be persevered with for some time, as they are surprisingly productive. After a proper course of vermifuge medicines, accompanied with evacuants, we should employ such remedies as sulphate hydrastin or bark, or other remedies which have a tendency to strengthen the stomach and intestines.

JAUNDICE.

Jaundice often depends on some temporary impediment to the flow of bile into the duodenum, and the absorption of the retained bile, or by defective secretion on the part of the liver from some cause.

The best mode of treatment consists in administering a suitable quantity of a combination of podophyllin, leptandrin and euonymin to get a thorough cholagogue action; alternate this with nitro-muriatic acid in proper quantities; a warm bath morning and night, medicated with the same acid; and the whole region of the liver should be painted over with the pure acid. Convalescence established upon hydrastin, cinchona and iron.

NEPHRITIS.

This is often the result of cold, injuries, the poison of scarlatina, &c., &c. It usually commences with rigors, fever, headache, pain and tenderness in the loins, vomiting, effusion of fluid into one or more of the serous cavities, scanty albuminous urine, &c.

The great point here is *perfect* rest of the kidneys. To accomplish this, keep the patient in bed in a moderately warm room; give an alcoholic vapor-bath every other day; sponge the surface with the warm alkaline wash three times daily; give asclepin combined with all other remedies; active counter-irritation over the kidneys, followed with fomentations; then all through the case give hydragogue cathartics, as

℞.—Podophyllin, grs. i.;
Nitrate potass., grs. v.;
Bitartrate potass., ʒss;
Digitalin, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$.—M.

Gelsemin, barosmin and eupatorin should be given when the acute symptoms are controlled. The digitalin and sulphate of hydrastin form a good combination for aiding convalescence. The action of the skin is of the greatest importance. Exposure to cold must be guarded against.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

Various irregularities in the flow of urine occur both to the adult and youth. The functions of the kidney are liable to be impaired as well as the bladder to retain the secreted urine. If the loss of voluntary power over the muscles concerned is total, the urine continues to dribble away as fast as secreted—being thus a trouble and annoyance. If the loss of power be only partial, the urine can usually be retained until a given amount is accumulated, when the patient is suddenly to yield to the pressing demand. In other instances the incontinence is troublesome only during sleep.

Complete enuresis may be caused by paralysis of the sphincter of the bladder from constitutional causes, from external injuries, peculiar deposits, &c. Incontinence is common among children, and is particularly troublesome in the night during sleep. It is undoubtedly associated with debility, or irritation at the neck of the bladder, originated by acrid urine, gravel, the irritation of worms.

Treatment.—The following remedies are used with success: tinctures of cannabis indica, cantharides, nux vomica, pulsatilla rhus.

For the cure of enuresis, resulting from lithic acid or gravel, benzoic acid and alkalies are of great utility. For the cure of the paralytic form, recourse should be had to phosphorus, rhus radicans, scutellarin, nux and iron. For that intractable form in children, our best remedies are tinc. belladonna, iron, cinchona and the irritating or strengthening plaster over the lumbar region of the spine. When from external injuries or the irritation of calculi, arnica, pulsatilla, rhus, gelsemin, the sulphate of hydrastin, the cold sitz-bath.

PHYMOSIS.

This is a preternatural constriction of the orifice of the prepuce, too small to allow of the complete retraction of the foreskin. It frequently, from certain causes, forms an obstacle to the flow of urine. Should this prove to be the case, the preputial orifice must be cautiously slit up, or circumcision should be performed.

Paraphymosis consists of a retraction of a tight prepuce over the glans penis, with swelling, preventing its return. This swelling is quickly followed by inflammation, which may run on to gangrene of the constricted glans.

The everted prepuce should be replaced as quickly as possible. I have always been able to effect reduction without the knife, or without the use of relaxing remedies, and in a few minutes. My method of treatment is somewhat peculiar also. I use a ribbon about an inch and a half wide; I make one complete turn of it round the glans penis, one end I wrap several times round the little finger of the right and left hand respectively, the patient standing directly opposite, compressing the glans for a few minutes; a diminution in size soon takes place; the thumb and index fingers of both hands being free, manipulation by them, such as pressing the glans backwards and drawing the prepuce forwards, keeping up traction, firm traction, on both ends of the ribbon. I have never failed to relieve even in the most aggravated cases.

Lobelia, belladonna, ice, cold water, muriate of ammonia dissolved in water, are often tried to reduce the swelling. It is seldom necessary to divide the foreskin.

HYDROCELE.

This, if attended to early, is very amenable to treatment: to the application of cold, or a slightly stimulating lotion, as the muriate of ammonia dissolved in water: or by painting the scrotum several times with tincture of iodine. And if these means fail to procure absorption, the hydrocele may be punctured, and the fluid drained away; and for the purpose of establishing a permanent cure, destroying the secreting properties of the part, injecting tincture of iodine, or leaving a few threads of silk in the tract of the puncture will excite inflammation sufficient to do the work.

INFANTILE LEUCORRHOEA.

Children of all ages are liable to suffer from a discharge from the mucous glands of the vulva, which, if not checked, spreads up the vaginal canal, and gives rise to a profuse purulent or muco-purulent fetid discharge, with heat, pain in micturition, and excoriation of the surrounding parts. The discharge is communicable and highly contagious; its application to the eye will give rise to violent ophthalmia. It is very apt to occur to the strumous, particularly during dentition; or if they suffer from neglect of cleanliness, from the irritation of ascarides in the rectum, or constitutional debility.

The treatment of infantile leucorrhœa must be rigidly carried out, or the disease will last many months. It should consist in perfect cleanliness, frequent spenging with a lotion of the permanganate of potash, grains three to an ounce of distilled water, injections of the same, or the chloride or sulphate of zinc. The C. syr. stillingia and iodide of potass should be given; and the chloride of gold may be given in alternation. If due to seat-worms, enemias of salt and podophyllin, in solution, answer well. If to debility, tonics, nourishing food are always useful; iron and hydrastin will cure the most obstinate cases.

BURNS.

In all accidents of this nature, it is of the utmost importance to apply a remedy at once; for by this means the violent pain and anguish is allayed, and vesication prevented. Of the remedies most quickly to be procured on such occasions, is cold water, which is of great service. Water is always at hand, and after proper immersions, it may be sufficient to cover the parts and exclude the atmospheric air. Other remedies may be used, as olive-oil and lime-water, molasses, gum arabic, common salt in solution, soap, creasote, vinegar, elm, lard and flour. Constitutional treatment is of great importance; anodynes, arterial sedatives, cathartics, diuretics and diaphoretics.

FROST-BITES.

If a person has exposed his hands and feet to a very severe cold, the excitability of the parts will be so much accumulated that if they are brought near the fire a violent inflammation, and even mortification, may take place from the violent action of the heat upon the parts; but if a patient so affected were to put his hands and feet into cold water, or rub them with snow, the morbid excitability will be gradually exhausted, and no bad consequence will result. It is therefore an excellent practice, when

the hands, feet, nose or any other part of the body have suffered from frost-bite, to rub them with snow, and afterwards subject them to gradual warmth.

CHILBLAINS.

This is the result of a suspension of vitality in a limited portion of the skin from cold. The treatment must consist in attempts to restore the normal circulation and tone to the chilled member, by frictions with stimulating liniments. For this purpose, a sponge or piece of flannel saturated with a concentrated tincture of capsicum, or a combination of thirty parts of collodion, twelve parts of Venice turpentine and six parts of castor-oil; or if they are ulcerated, the chlorate or permanganate potash lotion; or a strong infusion of galls or oak-bark, or witch-hazel, or tannic or gallic acid. Usually the constitutional powers are low; hence tonics are required as well as attention to the digestive organs.

CARBUNCLES OR BOILS.

This is an acute inflammation of a circumscribed portion of the skin, extending deeply into the cutaneous tissue, forming a more or less prominent swelling on the surface, which is first red, then livid, excessively painful. The pain, throbbing and burning, &c., &c. It is generally due to a vitiated state of the blood or enfeebled constitutional power. The nape of the neck is the most favorite situation. In treating these cases, mild aperients, nourishing food, tonics, with alteratives will do good. Locally, belladonna or the aqueous extract of opium will be found to afford the greatest relief. If these are not indicated, paint on ten or more times the tincture of iodine, which has the effect of arresting its progress; and if it is impossible to obviate them, then apply the caustic potash. The morbid action generally terminates with the application. It is seldom necessary to use the knife; its use is frequently followed by erysipelas.

BRUISES.

Bruises are generally accompanied with ecchymosis; and the best remedies to use locally are arnica or a poultice of the bryony-root, pulverized and mixed to a proper consistence, with Indian-meal, and applied in a muslin bag. The ecchymosis disappears in about forty-eight hours. The muriate of ammonia is a good substitute.

EPISTAXIS.

Bleeding from the mucous membrane of the nose may be produced by blows, over-exercise, or it may arise spontaneously. If it occur during hooping-cough, fever, purpura, it may be serious. Quietness, cold to the nose, forehead, cold to the back of the neck, so as to produce constriction of the superficial blood-vessels by reflex action; mild laxatives and astringent injections, as matico, erigeron, per-chloride of iron; if the bleeding continue obstinate, then the exhibition of the same remedies internally, or inflated gum elastic tubes up the nostril, or plugging with cotton-wool saturated with a solution of alum.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

N. E. corner of Sixth and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Only Chartered Eclectic Medical College in the State of Pennsylvania.

HOLDS TWO SESSIONS ANNUALLY.

Winter Session begins October 8th, 1866, and Spring Session, February 1st, 1867.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1866-'67.

TRUSTEES.

PRESIDENT,
ZOPHER C. HOWELL, ESQ.

THOMPSON WESTCOTT, ESQ.,
EDWARD JOHNSTOWN, ESQ.,
WILLIAM BAIRD, ESQ.,
WILLIAM GRAY, ESQ.,
THOMAS G. CHASE, ESQ.,

SECRETARY,
JOHN FEST, ESQ.

JOSEPH SITES, M. D.,
HENRY HOLLEMBÆK, M. D.,
JOSEPH P. FITLER, M. D.,
JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.,
WILLIAM CLARK, M. D.

FACULTY.

THOMAS G. CHASE, M. D.,
EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND JURISPRUDENCE.

JOSEPH SITES, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

HENRY HOLLEMBÆK, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

JOSEPH P. FITLER, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY.

JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF THE PRINCIPLES OF SURGERY.

WILLIAM CLARK, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

E. DOWN, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY AND OPERATIVE SURGERY.

EMIL QUERNER, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY AND MICROSCOPICAL ANATOMY.

GEORGE H. DAY, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.

P. W. HERON, M. D.,
PROSECTOR OF ANATOMY AND SURGERY.

E. DOWN, M. D.,
DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY.


The Museum and Clinic of the College will be open every Wednesday and Saturday. The regular course of Lectures will commence on Monday, October 8th, 1866. The Lectures will be amply illustrated by the extensive and *valuable* collections of Anatomical, Microscopical, Pathological, Obstetrical, Surgical, Chemical and Philosophical, Botanical, &c., apparatus of the incumbents of the various chairs, and every opportunity will be afforded in the Clinic and Hospital for obtaining a thorough, scientific, and *practical* knowledge of Medicine in its most advanced state.

FEES.

Matriculation Fee, - - - -	\$5 00	Demonstrator's Fee, - - - -	\$5 00
Tickets for the Course, - - - -	60 00	Diploma, - - - -	30 00

For further particulars, address,

JOSEPH SITES, M. D., *Dean,*
Sixth and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

 Twenty deserving Students, unable to pay full fees, will be taken each term for \$20.

THE ECLECTIC MATERIA MEDICA,

BY HENRY HOLLEMBÆK, M. D.,

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

In one large and handsome octavo volume of nearly 700 pages. 127
illustrations. Cloth, \$3 50. Leather, \$4 00.

The gratifying appreciation of his labors, as evinced by the almost exhaustion of the first edition of this work, has not been lost upon the author, who has endeavored in every way to render it worthy of the favor it has received. The opportunity thus afforded for another revision has been improved, and the work is now presented as in everyway superior to its predecessors. Some additions, in the shape of new remedies, have been made, so as to render it the best standard work on the subject in the United States. The illustrations are more numerous, the typographical execution of the work is beautiful. His dissertation on the concentrated organic remedies is complete, and entirely absorbs the whole class. *It is a work that no physician can do without.* Practitioners and students desirous of obtaining it without delay will address the author,

H. HOLLEMBÆK, M. D.,
N. E. Corner of Sixth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia.

J. JACOB TEUFEL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Surgical and Dental Instruments,

TRUSSES AND SYRINGES,

No. 103 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

Third door below Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL OF PENNSYLVANIA,

A Journal of Medicine, Surgery, Physiology, Chemistry and Progress,
DEVOTED TO

THE INTERESTS OF THE AMERICAN ECLECTIC PROFESSION.

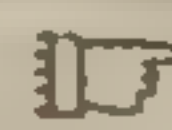
EDITED BY

JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.,

*Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Institutes of Medicine in the Eclectic
Medical College of Pennsylvania,*

ASSISTED BY AN ABLE CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS.

Its Contents Consist of Original Communications and Essays, Editorial Articles
on all Subjects of Importance to the Profession, Reviews and Notices of
New Books, and Reports of Medical Societies, Selections and
Abstracts from American and Foreign Journals.

 Contributions to its pages respectfully solicited.

Address all Communications to

JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.,

Sixth and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia.

PURE CONCENTRATED MEDICINES, OR COMBINED ACTIVE PRINCIPLES OF MEDICINAL PLANTS,

B. KEITH & CO., Manufacturers, New York City.

Put up in bottles of one ounce, avoirdupois, and securely sealed to protect them from the action of the atmosphere.

POWDERS.			
Aconitin,	Digitalin,	Leontodin,	Strychnin,
Ampelopsin,	Dioscorein,	Leptandrin,	Trillin,
Alnuin,	Euonymin,	Lupulin,	Veratrin,
Apocynin,	Euphorbin,	Lycopin,	Viburnin,
Atropin,	Eupatorin. }	Macrocin,	Xanthoxilin.
Asclepin,	(Perfo.) }	Menispermin,	
Baptisin,	Eupatorin, }	Myricin,	
Barosmin,	(Purpu.) }	Phytolacin,	PILLS.
Caulophyllin,	Frazerin,	Podophyllin,	Xanthoxilin in Pills.
Cerasein,	Gelsemin,	Populin,	Comp. Podophyllin Pills
Chelonin,	Geraniin,	Prunin,	
Chimaphilin,	Gossipiin,	Rhein,	OILS.
Collinsonin,	Hamamelin,	Rhusin,	Oil of Capsicum,
Colocynthin,	Helonin,	Rumin,	" Erigeron,
Copaivin,	Hydrastin,	Sanguinarin,	" Populous,
Cornin,	Hyoscyamin,	Scutellarin,	" Stillingia,
Corydalin,	Irisin,	Senecin,	" Solidago,
Cypripedin,	Jalapin,	Smilacin,	" Xanthoxylum,
	Juglandin,	Stillingin,	" Lobelia.
			Oleo-Resin of Lobelia.

—O.—

CONCENTRATED TINCTURES.

These are much stronger than any other fluid preparations made from the same articles. Put up in bottles of 2 ozs. and 1 lb.

Aconitum Nap.,	Eunonymus Americanus,	Podophyllum Peltatum,
Apocynum Cannabinum,	Eupatorium Purpureum,	Rhus Glabrum,
Atropa Bella,	Gossypium Herb.,	Sanguinaria Canadensis,
Asclepias Tuberosa,	Gelseminum Semperv.,	Scutellaria Lateriflora,
Baptisia Tinctoria,	Humulus Lupulus,	Senecio Gracilis.
Barosma Crenata,	Hyoscyamus Niger,	Smilax Sarsaparilla,
Cannabis Indica,	Hydrastis Canadensis,	Stillingia Sylvatica,
Chelone Glabra,	Iris Versicolor,	Strychnos Nux Vomica,
Cornus Florida,	Ipomoea Jalapa,	Veratrum Viride,
Corydalis Formosa,	Leptandria Virginica,	Xanthoxylum Frax,
Collinsonia Can.,	Lycopus Virginica,	Bronchitis Drops,
Cypripedium Pubescens,	Wine, Tr. Lobelia Inflata,	Con. Comp. Stillingia Alterative
Digitalis Purpurea,	Macrotys Racemosa,	

CONCENTRATED ORGANIC MEDICINES:

BEING A PRACTICAL EXPOSITION OF THE THERAPEUTIC PROPERTIES AND CLINICAL EMPLOYMENT OF THE COMBINED PROXIMATE MEDICINAL CONSTITUENTS OF

Indigenous and Foreign Medicinal Plants.

Together with a brief history of Crude Organic Remedies. Constituents of Plants, Concentrated Medicines, Official Preparations, &c. By GROVER COE, M. D.

Seventh Edition, Octavo, pp. 446. Price, \$1.25. Postage 24 cts. extra.

This is the latest and most complete work upon the Concentrated Medicines yet issued from the press. It is full, yet terse, concise, and eminently practical. To all who wish to keep pace with progressive therapeutic science, this work is an available acquisition.

We will furnish gratis, on application, a copy of our "MANUAL OF THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES OF INDIGENOUS AND FOREIGN MEDICAL PLANTS," containing short accounts of each preparation, with properties, uses, doses, etc. Address all communications to

B. KEITH & Co., 41 Liberty Street, N. Y.

Agent for Philadelphia, GEO. K. RICHARDS, 67 North Second St.

PHILADELPHIA
BOTANIC AND ECLECTIC DEPOT.

A LARGE SELECTION OF
HERBS, ROOTS,
BOTANICAL MEDICAL COMPOUNDS, &c.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Agent for W. S. Merrill & Co.'s
CONCENTRATED REMEDIES,
ESSENTIAL TINCTURES, &c.

Orders addressed to

R. A. HANCE,
729 Market Street,

WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

A TREATISE
ON THE
TREATMENT OF THE VENEREAL DISEASES,
BY JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.,

Professor of Surgery and Institutes of Medicine in the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

This Treatise gives the principles of the treatment of the Venereal Disease with all the improvements in therapeutics of the Eclectic system of practice. It is a reliable and practical guide, superior to any other work of the kind, and contains a vast amount of information upon the topics of which it treats. The intrinsic utility of the Concentrated Remedies, in treatment, occupies a conspicuous place on its pages.

PRICE, \$2 00. The work is ready for delivery,

Address,

JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Sixth and Callowhill streets, Phila., Pa.

Will be ready for Delivery to Subscribers July 1, 1866.

THE ECLECTIC PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
BY JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.

Professor of Surgery and Institutes of Medicine in the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

The author in publishing this work has the following objects in view:

To present to the student and practitioner a practical and trustworthy Treatise on Modern Medicine and Surgery.

To present all the recent discoveries in Pathology which have led to the vast improvements in Therapeutics of the Eclectic System of Practice, introducing all our new remedies, our improved and successful mode of treatment of all diseases. It will also specially introduce all the improved methods of treating Surgical Cases, Fractures, Dislocations, Wounds, Aneurisms, &c. &c.

It will constitute a complete Practical Work on Eclectic Medicine and Surgery. One large volume, octavo, bound in leather or cloth, and sent free by mail.


Address

JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Sixth and Callowhill Sts., Philadelphia.

Additional particulars in subsequent numbers.

MANUFACTURED BY

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

 These Pills and Granules are accurately compounded of the best materials, and can be confidently relied upon.

PILLS.		Price per bot. of 100 each.	500 each.	PILLS.		Price per bot. of 100 each.	500 each.
Aloes, U. S. P.	{ Pulv. Aloes Socot: 2 grs. }	\$0 40	\$1 75	Ferri et Quass: et Nuc: Vom:	\$0 75	3 50	
" Comp: U. S. P. (Pil: Gent: Comp:)	{ " Saponis, 2 grs }	50	2 25	Ferri et Quin: Cit: 1 gr.	75	3 59	
Aloes et Assafoet: U. S. P.	{ " " 2 grs }	40	1 75	" " 2 gr.	1 40	6 75	
Aloes et Ferri,	{ Pulv: Aloes Socot: 1/2 gr. }	40	1 75	Ferri et Strychnia,	75	3 50	
" " Zingib: Jam: 1 gr. }				Ferri et Strych: { Strych: Cit: 1-50 gr. }	75	3 50	
" Ferri Sulph: Exsic: 1 gr }				Cit: { Ferri Cit: 1 gr. }			
" Ext: Conii. 1/2 gr }				Galbani Comp: U. S. P.	50	2 25	
Aloes et Mastich: (See Pil: Stomachicae)		50	2 25	Gambogia Comp: U. S. P.	40	1 75	
Aloes et Myrrhae, U. S. P.		50	2 25	Gent: Comp:	50	2 25	
Ammon: Bromid: 1 gr.		75	50	Gonorrhoea,	60	2 75	
Anderson's Scot's. (See U. S. Dispensatory.)		40	1 75	Hepatica,	90	4 25	
Anti bilious { Pulv: Ext: Coloc: C. 2 1/2 gr. }		75	3 50	Hooper, (Female Pills,) 2 1/2 gr. (See U. S. D.)	40	1 75	
(Veg:) { Podophyllin, 1/4 gr. }				Hydrargyri, U. S. P. 3 gr.	40	1 75	
Antimonii Comp: U. S. P. (See Pil: Cal: Comp:)		40	1 75	Hydrargyri, 5 gr.	50	2 25	
" { Ext: Nuc: Vom: 1/3 gr. }				" Comp:	80	3 75	
Aperient, { " Hyoscyam: 1/2 gr. }		90	4 25	" lod: et Opii, (Ricord's)	75	3 50	
" { " Coloc: C. 2 gr. }				Iodoform { Ferrum per Hydro: 1 gr. }	3 50	17 25	
Assafoetida, U. S. P.		40	1 75	et Ferri { Iodoform, 1 gr. }			
" 2 gr.		40	1 75	Ipecac et Opii, 3 1/2 gr. (Pulv: Doveri, U. S. P.)	50	2 25	
" { Assafoetida, 1 gr. }		40	1 75	Leptand: Comp:	1 00	4 75	
Comp. { Ferri Sulph: Exsic: 1 gr }				Lupulin, 3 gr.	40	1 75	
Assafoetida { Assafoetida, 1 gr. }		75	3 50	Magnesiae et Rhei, (1 gr. each,)	40	1 75	
et Rhei. { Pulv: Rhei, 1 gr. }				Morphiae Comp:	1 50	7 25	
" { Ferrum per Hydrog: 1 gr. }				Opii, U. S. P. 1 gr.	80	3 75	
Bismuth: Subnit: 3 gr.		75	3 50	Opii et Camphorae,	90	4 25	
" Subcarb: 3 gr.		75	3 50	Opii et Camph: et Tannin,	90	4 25	
Calomel: 1/2 gr.		40	1 75	Opii et Plumbi Acet:	80	3 75	
" 1 gr.		40	1 75	Podophyllin et Hydrarg:	50	2 25	
" 2 gr.		40	1 75	Potass: Bromid: 1 gr.	75	3 50	
" 3 gr.		40	1 75	Potass: Iodid: 2 gr.	85	4 00	
" 5 gr.		50	2 25	Quiniae Sulph: 1/2 gr.	1 00	4 75	
Calomel: Comp: (Plum'srs,) 3 grs.		40	1 75	" 1 gr.	1 60	7 75	
" et Opii,		85	4 00	" 2 gr.	3 10	15 25	
" et Rhei.		75	3 50	Quiniae Comp:	1 90	9 25	
Cathart: Comp: U. S. P.		75	3 50	Quiniae et Ext: Belladon:	1 90	9 25	
Chapman's Dinner Pills. { Pulv: Aloe Soc: }		60	2 75	Quiniae et Ferri,	1 90	9 25	
" { " Rhei Opt. }				Quiniae et Ferri et Strychnia,	1 90	9 25	
" { Gum Mastich. }				Quiniae et Ferri et Valer: 2 gr.	3 50	17 25	
Cerii Oxalat: 1 gr.		1 00	4 75	Rhei, U. S. P.	75	3 50	
Chinoidin: { Chinoidin: 2 grs. }		1 00	4 75	Rhei Comp: U. S. P.	75	3 50	
Comp: { Ferri Sulph: Exsic: 1 gr. }				Rheumatic:	90	4 25	
" { Piperini, 1/2 gr. }		75	3 50	Santonin, 1 gr.	1 00	4 75	
Cinchon: Sulph: 1 1/2 gr.				Scillae Comp: U. S. P.	50	2 25	
" { Pulv: Aloes Soc: 1 gr. }		50	2 25	Stomachic: (Lady Webster's Dinner Pills)	50	2 25	
" { " Rhei, 1 gr. }				3 gr.	1 00	4 75	
Cook's 3 gr. { Calomel: 1/2 gr }				Zinci Valerian: 1 gr.			
" { Sapon: Hispan: 1/2 gr. }							
Coloc: Comp: 3 gr. (Ext: Coloc: Comp: U. S. P.)		80	3 75				
Colocynth: et Hydrarg: et Ipecac:		75	3 50				
Copaibae, U. S. P. 3 gr.		50	2 25				
Copaibae, et Ext. { Pil: Copaibae, 3 grs. }		80	3 75				
Cubebae, { Oleo-res: Cub: 1 gr. }							
" { Pil: Copaib: }							
Copaibae, Comp: { Resin Guaiac: }		80	3 75				
" { Ferri Cit: }							
" { Oleo-resin: Cubeb: }							
Diuretic, { Sapo Hispan: Pulv: 2 grs. }		50	2 25				
" { Sodae Carb: Ex-ic: 2 grs. }							
" { Ol: Baccae Junip: 1 drop }							
Dupuytren: { Pulv: Guaiac: 3 grs. }		50	2 25				
" { Hydrg: Chlor: Corros: 1-10 gr. }							
" { Pulv: Opii, 1/2 gr. }							
Fel: Bovinum, { Ox-gall, 2 gr. }		50	2 25				
" { Pow'd Jamaica Ginger, 1 gr. }		50	2 25				
Ferri, (Quevenne's,) 1 gr.		75	3 50				
Ferri, (Quevenne's,) 2 gr.		40	1 75				
Ferri Carb: (Valett's) U. S. P. 3 gr.		50	2 25				
Ferri Citrat: 2 gr.		40	1 75				
Ferri Comp: U. S. P.		50	2 25				
Ferri Ferrocyanid: 5 gr.		65	3 00				
Ferri Iodid: 1 gr.		50	2 25				
Ferri Lactat: 1 gr.		40	1 75				
Ferri Pyrophosph: 1 gr.		40	1 75				
Ferri Sulph: Exsiccat: 2 gr.		1 00	4 75				
Ferri Valer: 1 gr.							

Patent Current with all the formulæ, sent on application.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE
ON THE
DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

BY JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.,

Professor of Surgery and Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Children
in the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

This is a neat volume, giving the improved mode of treatment adopted by the
Eclectic Medical Profession in all diseases of children. In one volume, cloth.
Price \$1 ; sent free by mail. Address,

JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.,

227 North Twelfth street, Phila.

JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.

Professor of Surgery and Institutes of Medicine,

May be consulted daily, from 10, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., and from 6 to 8
o'clock, evening.

Consultation by mail must contain a fee of \$5 to insure an answer.

All diseases (if amenable to treatment) successfully and promptly cured.

JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.

Consultation Office:

227 NORTH TWELFTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WM. R. PRINCE, FLUSHING, NEW YORK,

WILL TRANSMIT HIS

"TREATISE ON NATURE'S SOVEREIGN REMEDIALS FOR DISEASES."

Extracted from Plants. Price, 15 cents ; Explanatory Circular, one Stamp.

It comprises eighty-five specific remedies for all Scrofulous and other inherited
maladies, Mercurial and Cutaneous (Skin) Affections, Consumption, Dropsy,
Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, all Liver and Kidney, and Syphilitic Diseases,
Rheumatism of all phases, Spermatorrhœa, Prolapsus Uteri, and other female
maladies. These remedies are in packages at \$3 and \$5. Sent by express.

McCLURE & BRO'S
PHARMACY
AND
FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

FIRST FLOOR OF THE
ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

North-east Corner Sixth and Callowhill Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Where all the preparations used by the Eclectic Medical Practitioners, as well as
the preparations of the

U. S. PHARMACOPŒIA

can be had. Furnished to Physicians and Druggists at the lowest wholesale prices.
Physicians' prescriptions compounded with *care* and *accuracy*. We warrant to
give satisfaction to all who deal with us.

☞ We can supply all the new and popular remedies, as

Bismuth,
Sulphite of Soda,
Bi-Sulphite of Soda,
Sulphite of Potassa,
Bi-Sulphite of Potassa,

Cactus Grandiflorus,
Phenol Sodique,
Vaccine Virus,
Keith's Concentrated Pow-
ders and Tinctures.

Books, Surgical Instruments, and anything appertaining to the outfit of a
Physician.

Address all orders to

McCLURE & BRO.,
CHEMISTS AND PHARMACEUTISTS,
N. E. corner Sixth and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY

Meets at the Pennsylvania Eclectic Medical College last Friday in each month.
Annual meeting last Thursday in January.

President—HENRY HOLLEMBÆK, M. D.

Vice Presidents—WM. CLARK, M. D. and ED. DOWN, M. D.

Treasurer—JOSEPH SITES, M. D.

Secretary—JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.

Censors—J. P. FITLER, M. D., J. ISAACS, M. D., and J. J. FULLMER, M. D.

DIPLOMA, \$5. .

Address all communications to

J. BUCHANAN, M. D., Sec'y,
Sixth and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia.

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS' PHARMACY

The want of an establishment where Eclectic Physicians could be supplied with all articles appertaining to their practice, in quantities to suit them, has been long felt; and to meet this want, the advertiser has been induced to start this establishment, and he feels assured that he will be encouraged in his efforts by a liberal patronage of all those favorable to the reform practice. In his stock will be found all

ROOTS, HERBS AND BARKS,

BESIDES A FULL SUPPLY OF

KEITH'S, MERRILL'S,

AND OTHER

CONCENTRATED REMEDIES,

FLUID EXTRACTS AND TINCTURES

OF ALL MEDICINAL AGENTS.

BOOKS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

GLASSWARE, &c.,

FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

KNIGHT'S CELEBRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Are also manufactured at this place,

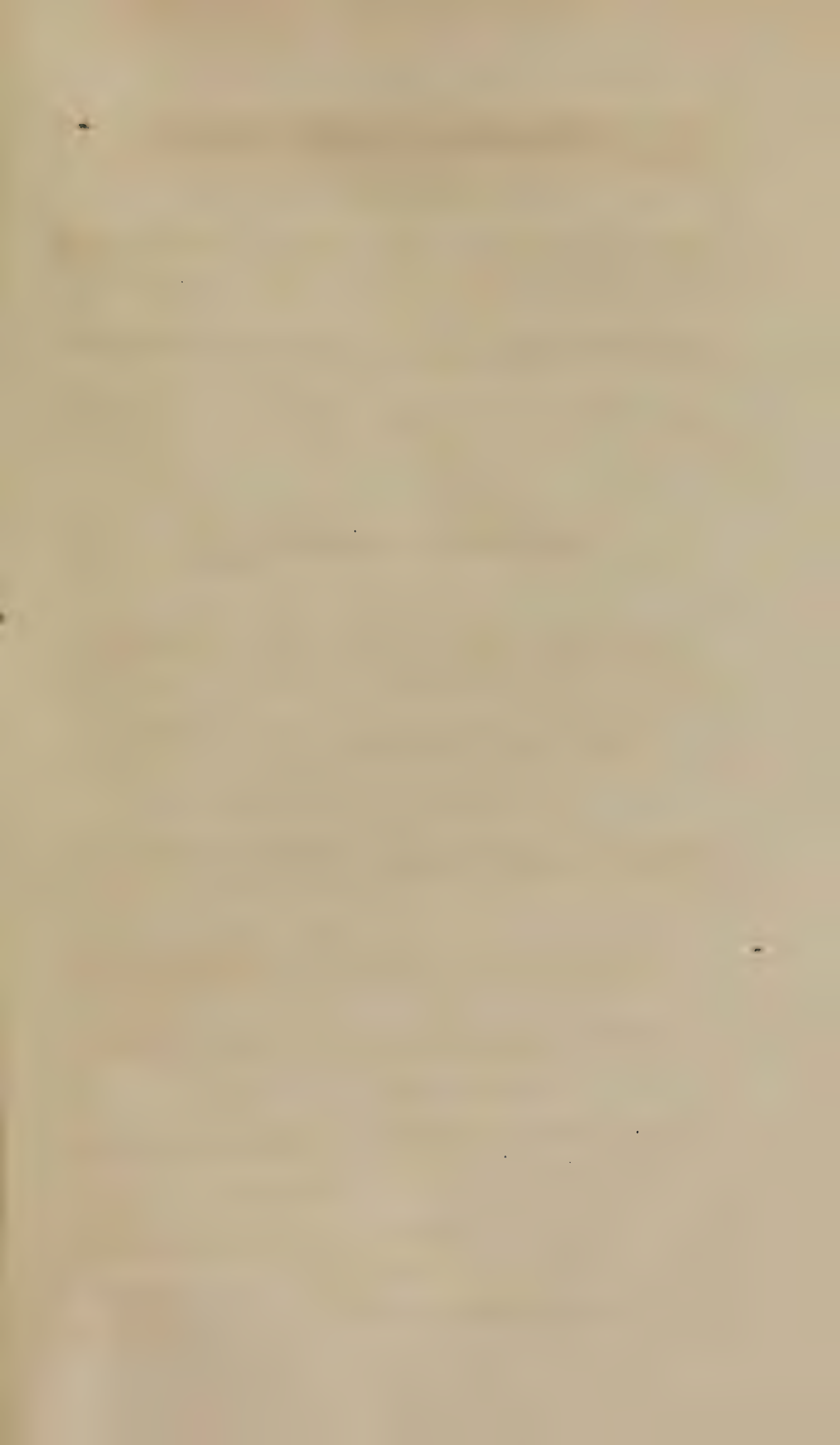
CONSISTING OF TWENTY DIFFERENT FLAVORS.

Send for Catalogues. All orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE K. RICHARDS,

PHARMACEUTIST,

No. 67 North Second Street, Philadelphia.



PRESSBOARD
PAMPHLET BINDER



Manufactured by
GAYLORD BROS. Inc.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Stockton, Calif.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE



NLM 05226332 9